PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,861.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906. | | | | | |
| 4th | Aug. | HIMALAYA..... | 6896 | ..... | .... |
| 11th | " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | MOOLTAN .. | 10600 |
| 18th | " | PERSIA ..... | 7961 | ..... | .... |
| 25th | " | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | MARMORA .. | 10509 |
| 1st | Sept. | MOLDAVIA..... | 9500 | ..... | .... |
| 8th | " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | VICTORIA..... | 9022 |
| 13th | " | * CALEDONIA ..... | 7558 | (EXTRA) | |
| 16th | " | EGYPT..... | 7912 | ..... | .... |
| 22nd | " | ORIENTAL..... | 5284 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 29th | " | ARCADIA..... | 6603 | ..... | .... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *31st July* 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN..... | 6,635 | Verron..... | 9th Aug. 1906. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT... | 6,630 | Rebufat..... | 6th Sep. " |
| YARRA..... | 4,246 | Sellier..... | 4th Oct. " |
| DUMBEA..... | 5,916 | Boyer..... | 1st Nov. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

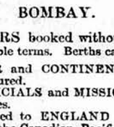
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA ..... | 5,916 | Boyer..... | 18th Aug.1906. |
| SYDNEY..... | 4,118 | Combe ..... | 15th. Sep. " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR..... | P. Mosca..... | 4,119..... | 1st Oct. 1906. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150 |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † CHINA | G. Dannimovich | 6000 | 30th Aug. 1906 |
| † AUSTRIA | A. Bilaffer | 7600 | 5th Oct. " |
| † SILESIA | Lde Stabile | 5198 | 5th Nov. " |
| † PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5684 | 5th Dec. " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE ..... | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5,684 | 26th Aug. 1906. |

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 10th Aug, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jack Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,208 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
*3rd August*, 1906.

### KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA. . . | A. Haig. . . . . | 6716 . . | 17th August |
| BRITANNIA . . | R. G. Garrick. . . . | 3069 . . | 28th " |
| SCINDIA. . . . | Shalto Abercy. . . | 5106 . . | 22nd Sept. |
| MASSILIA . . . | J. Thomson . . . . | 5091 . . | 3rd October. |
| OLYMPIA . . . | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 . . | 23rd October. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez . . . . . | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Port Said. . . . . | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . | Rs. 528 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York . . . . . | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . | Rs. 950 |

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY MARU. . | 4628 | S. Ishikawa. | 7th Aug. | 13th Aug |
| TOTOMI MARU . . | 3412 | . . . . . | 21st Aug. | 1st Sept |
| IIOJUN MARU . . | 4800 | . . . . . | 4th Sept. | 15th Sept |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | 4405 | F. Pyne. . . | 18th Sept | 29th Sept |
| CEYLON MARU . . | 5068 | K. Kori. . . | 2nd Oct. | 15th Oct |
| COLOMBO MARU. . | 4703 | J. Nagao . . | 16th Oct. | 27th Oct |
| BOMBAY MARU . . | 4628 | S. Ishikawa . | 30th Oct | 10th Nov |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days radically removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the chest, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurities of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health, this preparation purifies the whole system through the blood thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excesses, tropical or hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark in a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package in order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

## HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 Per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

### MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

Motors repaired under an expert European Mechanic. Defects of any make of cars easily detected and put right without delay, Motor Car capehoods and canopies made of latest designs, Parts accessories, lamps, horns, flexible tupes, tyres, petrol, lubricants, etc., supplied at moderate charges.

### COACH WORKS.

Carriages repaired, varnished, greased, etc., under European supervision. Rubber tyres of only best quality put on.

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Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay as Suppliers of Carriages to His Excellency the Governor.
Decent, smart, comfortable English Carriages, with single and pairs of horses can be had on hire in Poona, and Bombay from

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
5—12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

COUTTS & Co.,
Army Shipping
and
Passenger Agents
and
Authorised Transport Agents,
Bombay and Karachi,
The best & cheapest House of Agents.

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THE
## ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
**RS. 10,00,00,000.**

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
**RS. 50,00,000.**

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
*Acting Manager, BOMBAY.*

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FOR
## STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR..... | £2,535,408 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... | £11,300,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE ..... | £28,000,165 |

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having a branch office for the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
PEARSE & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
or from
**PEARSE & CO.,**
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

**MONGINI BROTHER'S** FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

**MONGINI BROTHER'S** RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

**MONGINI BROTHER'S** FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

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TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

**INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS**
. . OF . .
*Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.*

**JAMES WISBEY & Co.,**
77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . **LONDON, E.C.**

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Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

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Made entirely by Machinery.
Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System
MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.
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ENGINEERS,
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MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
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CAN THE "MINIMAX"
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

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PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

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A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 2, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
**MARCKS & CO., LTD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT,**
FOR A SHORT TIME NOLY.
## ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebhraim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.
Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success.
It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.
All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.
Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries Office, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.
Forms of application for shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

LITTLE'S
## PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as
THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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**PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

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WORLD-FAMED
## GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vitality to organs in the debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty, and had to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distorted vision, disturbing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of indiscretion or solitude, it is truly invaluable. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsies, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s¼d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Advisor," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the many causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LOWSE, Medical Publisher, 18 Maud Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of members will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 5th September 1906 at 6-30 p. m.

WALTER LANG.
*Hon. Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1906.

### BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 29th August, 1906 at 10 P. M.,

F. H. TOD,
*Secretary.*

25TH JULY, 1906.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

CORRESPONDENTS have forwarded to Mr. E. P. Henderson, I.C.S., retd copies of a recent article in the Financial Supplement of "The Times" advising the public to insure without profits. That article draws an erroneous conclusion from sound premises. Because, as the article truly says, "few proposers for insurance are able to select the best Office", therefore the article's conclusion is that the public should insure without profits. A man might as well argue that because few persons are able to prescribe for themselves the best medicine, therefore the public in general, when ill, should dispense with medicine altogether instead of adopting the common-sense course of consulting a doctor. The proper course as regards life insurance is to consult an expert. When future rates of interest can be predicted with as much precision as the expectation of life can now be predicted, participating life insurance will become needless, and not before. In certain circumstances a without profits policy is appropriate: in other circumstances it is the merest folly to insure on that system. The only sound course to pursue is to state in full detail one's circumstances and one's object in insuring to an expert, and to consider his recommendations and the reasons for them. The conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is available can be got by sending an addressed half-anna envelope to the manager, "Bombay Gazette," but that paper is not Mr. Henderson's agent to receive applications for advice, much less to afford it, and only sends his conditions to applicants for them as an act of courtesy to Mr. HENDERSON, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20-per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
*Agents.*

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY 1906.

### THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 12-8-0 per Quarter Share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Tuesday, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 20th August, 1906, both days inclusive,

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
*Agents.*

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 228 of 1906.

MAHOMED AKIL BIN MAHOMED ABID ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI AYESHABAI and others ..... Defendants.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate of MAHOMED ABID BIN MAHOMED ARIFF are required to send in their claims or pay the amount owing by them as the case may be to us as Solicitors for Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSROO, the Receiver of the above Estate, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit at our office, 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the Estate belonging to the above deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled to the same, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. Dated this 26th day of July, 1906.

BICKNEL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
*Attorneys for the Receiver.*

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALEXANDER FERGUS, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, a Marine Engineer.
OLGA DE SZOKE, late of Bombay, Roumanian Subject.
CONDUCTOR J. WILLIAM SUSSEX, late Chief Warder, Military Prison, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
SEBASTIAN or BASTIAN FERNANDES, late a Carriage Examiner, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Kasara.
DAWOOD LATIFF, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Piece-Goods Merchant.
OOSMAN BIN MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant,
JOHN FRANCIS VALLADARES, late a clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
ROSSA KAUNN, late of Bombay, Roumanian subject.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER.
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1906.

### NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.
TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 13th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,84,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered G. I. P. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'-0" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers as port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes at 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE.
*Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

*Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary,
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A TERRITORIAL
ARMY.

KARACHI NEWS
LETTER.

THE LATEST
NOVELS.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on Monday 6th August 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
*Secretary, W. I. T. C.*
POONA, 2ND AUGUST, 1906.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED at once two European or Eurasian trained NURSES for the Hospital attached to the East Indian Railway Hill School at Oakgrove near Mussoorie. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each, according to qualifications (with prospects of increase), with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance.

The selected candidates will have to share quarters consisting of three rooms.

Apply with copy of diploma and other testimonials to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
E. I. Ry. Schools,
105 Clive Street,
Calcutta.
J. DOUGLAS, Agent.

CALCUTTA, 31st JULY, 1906.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.
Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cenn repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the caseof :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.
B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tenderel must be deposited on application, 2 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Courts of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PEROZSHAH MANECKJI NAGLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted TO SELL to our client. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground called or known as Talawadee, situated at Munmala Tank Road. Upper Mahim in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3088 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 103 and 141 and New No. 1/3665 & 3734, Old Survey Nos. 177 and 1/177 and New No. 1, 2, 3/177 under Pension and Tax Tenure and assisted by the Assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5553, and Street No. 29, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Motlabai Maneckji Wadia,on or towards the West by the said Munmala Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Jerbeshir Maneckji Nagla, and on or towards the North by the property of Bapuji Moroba and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the said Vendor.

All persons having anyclaims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort) within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 3rd day of August, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
*Purchasers' Attorney.*

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HURGOVANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, a widower, late of Bombay HINDU VISSA NAGAR BANIA by Caste, a Clerk, deceased,

NANALAL CHUNILAL, Hindu, Visa Nagar Bania by caste, a merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, on behalf of Kikabhai, the minor son of the deceased .. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
*Registrar.*
A. M. KAJIJI.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 28th day of July, 1906.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
*Petitioner's Attorneys.*

### THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1906, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 6th August, 1906 to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 3rd August, 1906, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE.
*Agents.*

Bombay 26th July 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd August to 10th August 1906, both days inclusive,

### JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.—Be wise. We are giving 25 per cent. off our usual and clear marked prices on the goods. No Bluff. We are doing this to swell our customers' list and to gain a wide reputation for our VERY OWN MANUFACTURES. Read below.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.—Doc't waste good money, come to OUR SALE for your Leather Goods, Boots, Shoes, Trunks Suit Cases, Gladstone and Hand Bags, Collar Boxes, Bed Straps, any variety or novelty of Leather Goods you required.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.—Our 25 per cent means good value for your money. We hold the best, the largest, and most varied stock in the Leather Line. Also carefully note that we manufacture all our goods and they are quite a FRESH STOCK. Read above and below.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.—We give you no remnant or soiled Goods at our Sale. We are not trying to get rid of old, soiled, and out of date stock. We give you a bargain and a real cheap good one at that in order to introduce our goods more largely.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JAPANESE CURIOS CHEAPEST HOUSE.—NADIR BOMONJI & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

WHO will send me 500 or 1,000 stamped Postage Stamps or POST CARDS used. I shall give him analogous the value an object from Germany, according to his wish and option. MAX HASCHECK, Dresden 21, Germany.

WANTED An Intelligent CLERK for addressing wrappers. Good handwriting. Permanent employment. Address "P. C.," Box No. 490 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery, absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIO CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and novations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—125 varieties for As. 10; 80 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Re. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which lein use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJADEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

### BURMAH PETROL

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£550,000

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BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar. | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
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| Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund .....$ | 95,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ | 100,00,000 |

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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|---|---|---|
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| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

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*Acting Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | „ | 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... | „ | 10,300,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... | „ | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... | „ | 1,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London. | Shanghai. | Newchang. | KOBE. |
| Liaoyang | Hongkong. | Port Arthur. | Osaka. |
| Lyons. | Tientsin. | Mukden. | Tokyo. |
| New York. | Peking. | Tairen. | Nagasaki. |
| San Francisco. | Antung. | Chefoo. | Bombay. |
| Honolulu. | Tieling. | | |

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Hongkong. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Foochow. |
| Karachi. | Kwala

# A FOOTBALL PLAYER

## Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

## Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

## The Royal Example.

**Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.**

# PHOSFERINE

**The Greatest of all Tonics.**

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude | Backache | Sleeplessness | Influenza
Neuralgia | Mental Exhaustion | Brain Fag | Indigestion
Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

## The Remedy of Kings

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Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

# TEAS,

Fragrant and refreshing.

# COFFEES,

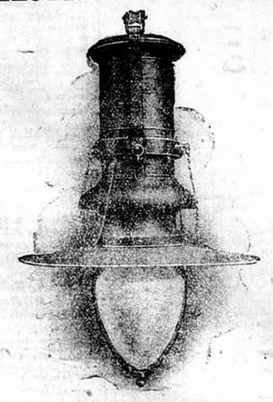
Fresh and Stimulating.

# LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES. Perfection.

PROVISIONS, always fresh and good alike.

# WESTERN ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING Co.



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fitted up most expeditiously.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
with large stocks of the well-known SIMPLEX CONDUITS
and complete Accessories, also with
BEST BRITISH MADE Wires, Cables, and Fittings from stock.

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:—
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Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.


# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 87 11/16 = —1/16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 97 1/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 104 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 1/4 = —1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 29 15/16 = —1/8
2 months hence ..... 29 15/16 = —1-16
Spot in New York ..... 64 3-4 = —1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 1-2 = + 1/2
Berlin cheques ..... 20·47 3/4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·85 1/8 = "

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 1/2 pr. ct. = "
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 1/8 " = "
6 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 3 3/8 " = "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 3 3/8 " = "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 3 3/4 " = "

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3/8 = — 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 3/8 = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £235,000

Extra Council bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 1-1 16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated C. F. India. Double bags 11/7 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers firm.

RAPESEED—
Brown 46 1/2 — 1/4 A.-S. donc.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/4 — 1/2 D.-A. donc.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Marienfels.

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
East Indian ..... quiet
Manchester ..... quiet
Total Sales ..... 6000
Spot ..... 5·99 4-1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..... 10 5/16
Sold on speculation and for Export ..... 500
Imports ..... 2,000
Futures closed ..... steady

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·64 | 5·60 | 5·57 plus 1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 5·56 | 5·56 | 5·58 plus 1 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. | Apr.-May. |
| 5·59 plus 1 | 5·61 plus 1 | 5·62 plus 1 |

Receipts at U. S. Ports ..... 3,000
Do. last year ..... 12,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 3,000
Do. do. Continent ..... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·90
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·32—2
Do. month of March ..... 10·47—3

* Advanced early owing to first cables and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW OLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 5-8
Futures, month of Oct. ..... 10·18 3
Do. month of Dec. ..... 10·32—2
Tone at close ..... steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly A. S. 54/32 sellers.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 2nd Aug.

Cotton ..... 778 bales.
Wheat ..... 9,828 cwts.
Linseed ..... 1,626 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... 3,036 "
Gingellyseed ..... "
Poppyseed ..... 217 "
Groundnuts ..... 262 "
Castorseed ..... 585 "
Rice ..... 4,371 "
Myrabollams ..... 1,119 "
Cottonseed ..... 6,401 "
Mowrasced ..... 406 "
Gram ..... 6,644 "
Joowar ..... 2,001 "
Maize ..... nil "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion, Rs. 6,68,100.
Gold Coin Rs. 6,00,00.
Ex steamer Persia from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the four and a half crores Loan recently issued :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of Tenders ..... | 10,66,54,200 |
| Minimum rate of accepted Tenders ..... | 97-3-0 |
| Tenders at that rate received per cent. | 90-11 |
| Total amount of accepted Tenders ..... | 4,50,00,000 |
| Total amount to be received by Government ..... | 43,806,433 |
| Average rate at which Loan is issued ... | 97-5-6·74 |

It is generally believed that the low rate at which the loan has been issued is due to the large amount called for. The prospects all over India, owing to the beneficial rainfall experienced this season, are very satisfactory; and there is an abundance of ready money in the Presidency towns waiting for trade to commence to move. This, however, will all be wanted later on for trade and industry. Industrials are giving a very good return for capital invested, and rupee paper is not in favor at present, as it is apparently reacted on to some extent by the same causes which have reduced gilt-edged securities to the low levels at present ruling in Europe. The present loan has therefore been launched at practically the lowest rate quoted for 3 1/2 per cent. rupee paper this year.

Advices of the growing crops continue to improve in all districts. The United Provinces, where rain was so badly needed, have had a copious downfall during the past week, and they are now complaining that a break is needed generally. In the Punjab, also, fair rains have been experienced and crops are improving. Throughout the Central Provinces, Berars and Khandesh a partial break in the rains has set in; and all crops are flourishing. In Kathiawar, cotton plants are flourishing and food grains and all crops are doing well. From the South similar reports are to hand. In fact, the general advices from all quarters are very good and the rainy season so far has been excellent. To-morrow will be Cocoanut day which is considered by Hindus to be the end of the boisterous rainy season, after which date the country craft again begin to ply. But it is to be hoped that the tail end of the rains will be as satisfactory as they have hitherto proved, and that light soaking rain may again fall this month in the growing districts, after the break which has now set in.

COTTON.

Reports received from the governing markets during the past week are a repetition of the previous week. Quotations from day to day show very slight fluctuations and there seems to be little activity amongst the speculative operators in the staple. But this is the holiday season at home and we shall probably have more active markets towards the end of this month. The trade is well supplied for the present and the future still depends on the weather prevailing during the harvesting season of the crop.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard. "Constance Howard's Coconutress of Wesmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.


The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the past week :—

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| July 27th.. | 6·03 | 10·00 |
| " 28th.. | 6·04 | 10·00 |
| " 30th.. | 5·00 | 10·00 |
| " 31st.. | 5·99 | 10·00 |
| August 1st.. | 5·98 | 10·00 |
| " 2nd.. | 5·99 | 10·00 |

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

| | Liverpool. | New York. |
|---|---|---|
| July 27th.. | 5·54 | 10·30 |
| " 28th.. | 5·55 | 10·29 |
| " 30th.. | 5·55 | 10·32 |
| " 31st.. | 5·54 | 10·31 |
| August 1st.. | 5·56 | 10·34 |
| " 2nd.. | 5·56 | 10·32 |

In the Bombay market prices are steady and for stapled descriptions rates are well maintained by the demand from local Spinning Mills, which are doing a large trade with Bengal owing to the Swadeshi movement. In the high class medium stapled Berars descriptions there is also a fair enquiry from Mills and exporters chiefly to Japan. There is a moderate daily turnover at Colaba in ready cotton. In new crops the enquiry is improving and we hear of some small lines changing hands. Export houses are in the market to a certain extent and for special qualities while in the Sutta bazaar, there is also a better enquiry and prices are slightly higher than last week. Business, however, is still far from brisk, and there is no decided movement in the trade either on the bear or the bull side. Shipments continue on a moderate scale for the present season of the year.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

| | Receipts for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1905. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ..... | 189 | 4,39,317 | 3,02,607 |
| Central India ..... | 493 | 1,45,266 | 1,51,873 |
| Barsee and Nuggur ..... | 812 | 1,48,479 | 1,35,283 |
| Berars ..... | 228 | 4,94,565 | 5,63,827 |
| Central Provinces .... | 216 | 3,38,083 | 3,88,644 |
| Total Oomras .. | 2,040 | 15,85,715 | 1,344,234 |
| Dholleras ..... | 404 | 1,88,457 | 94,931 |
| Broach ..... | 488 | 2,11,430 | 2,06,552 |
| Comptas and Dharwars.. | 1,164 | 87,377 | 1,25,174 |
| Westerns ..... | 207 | 24,129 | 26,917 |
| Bengals, N-W Provinces. | 617 | 3,09,274 | 3,70,233 |
| Bengals, Rajputana .... | 178 | 43,812 | 1,01,295 |
| Sind .. ..... | nil | 30,029 | 91,621 |
| Persian ..... | " | 2,068 | 2,421 |
| American ..... | 768 | 17,722 | 55,955 |
| Egyptian ..... | nil | 1,304 | 1,609 |
| Other Sorts ..... | " | 3,795 | 8,163 |
| Total .... | 5,866 | 2,506,198 | 2,626,105 |

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts for week .. | 5,866 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd Aug. .. .. | 2,506,198 |
| Shipments for the week to Europe .. .. | 8,904 |
| To China, Japan, and Coast Ports .. | 983 |
| Total .. | 9,887 |
| Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 2nd Aug. | |
| Europe .. .. .. .. .. | 897,398 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | 385,931 |
| China .. .. .. .. .. | 23,263 |
| Coast Ports .. .. .. .. .. | 25,931 |
| Total .. | 13,32,523 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe .. .. | 5,111 |
| China, Japan, and Coast Ports | 8,223 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales
Imports ..... 2,000 "

| Aug.-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·65 plus 1 | 5·61 plus 1 | 5·58 plus 1 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 5·57 plus 1 | 5·57 plus 1 | 5·59 plus 1 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
| 5·60 plus 1 | 5·62 plus 1 | 5·63 plus 1 |

COTTON.—Our local market to-day closes easier, as buyers are holding off and there is little business reported at Colaba this evening.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW CROP— | | | |
| M G Bengals fine ..... | Nov. | Rs. | 202 |
| Do. fine ..... | Dec. | " | 200 |
| Do. fine ..... | Jan. | " | 199 |
| M G Dhamangaon fine ..... | | " | 218 |
| M G Nagpur fine ..... | | " | 223 |
| M G Khandeish fully good... | | " | 203 |
| M G K A K fine ..... | | " | 214 |
| H G Bengals fully good ..... | | " | 183 |
| M G Broach good ..... | March | " | 243 |

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The linseed market has eased off since our last mail advices, as there is a moderate stock in Bombay held against forward Sutta sales, and the home markets are declining. Rapeseed remains firm owing to the very small stocks available here and up-country. Poppyseed and Castorseed are steady with a moderate enquiry from exporters. The new crop Gingellyseed is in demand at our quotation and the market closes firm. In Wheat local mills are buying their requirements, but prices up-country and locally are too high for export.

LINSEED.—Tone easy.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | ... Rs. 7-7-0 |
| Forward ... ... | ... Rs. 7-13-0 |
| April-May ... ... | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore. Ready | ... Rs. 8-3-0 |
| Do. Forward April-May | ... Rs. 7-1-0 |

POPPYSEED.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | ... Rs. 8-8-0 |
| Forward April-May ... | ... Rs. 8-10-0 |

CASTORSEED.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | ... Rs. 38-8-0 |

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 15 per cent. Mixed Dec.-Jan | ... Rs. 40-8-0 |

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi Ready ... | ... Rs. 4-12-0 |
| Kurrachi " ... | ... Rs. 4-11-0 |

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 32,370 cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 15,708 " |
| Rape Rai and Mustard .. .. .. | 21,264 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. .. | 891 " |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 7,775 " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 707 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 11,474 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. .. | 19,619 " |
| Myrobollams .. .. .. .. | 9,643 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 29,514 " |
| Mowrasced .. .. .. .. | 2,791 " |
| Gram .. .. .. .. .. | 31,568 " |
| Joowar .. .. .. .. .. | 8,307 " |
| Maize .. .. .. .. .. | 109 " |

FREIGHT.

This market is easier again this week, and some difficulty is experienced in finding cargo for steamers on the berth. The steamer Ville de Tamatave filled up at 9s. for Dunkirk and Havre. The Steamer Aleppo for Hull is said to have booked seeds at 9s. 9d. For Marseilles ready loading 8s. 6d. is reported paid for seeds. The speculators are reported to have booked a line in the Hansa steamer "Reichenfels" at 10s. for August shipment.

For next year January to May 13s. is quoted for picked ports and 13s. 3d. for open ports.

No fixtures are reported this week.

BANK RATE.—

MONEY.

Bank of England since 21st June 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ..... | Rs. | 5,04,250 | Increase |
| Other Deposits ..... | " | 6,69,130 | do |
| Sundries ..... | " | 22,272 | Decrease |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Government Securities .. ..... | Rs. | 7,56,340 | Decrease |
| Other Authorized Securities .... | " | 34,831 | do |
| Credits on Securities ..... | " | 5,70,770 | Increase |
| Loans do. ..... | " | 5,92,256 | Decrease |
| Bills discounted & purchased.... | " | 3,64,912 | do |
| Balance with other Banks ..... | " | 3,04,819 | do |
| Sundries ..... | " | 22,833 | do |
| Cash ..... | " | 27,94,421 | Increase |

The weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 28th July shows an increase in cash of 27·95 lakhs, made up of a decline in the trade demand of about 15 lakhs, an increase in Public Deposits of 5 lakhs and a decrease in Banks investments of about 8 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly Statement shows a decline in the cash balance of 18 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 9 3/4 lakhs. The Official rates are unchanged in the three Presidency towns and the tone of the money market remains very easy.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday the Seventy lakhs put up for allotment were sold at the previous rates, viz., 1s. 4d. for Bills (58·30 lakhs, and 1s. 4 1/32d. for transfers (11·80 lakhs.) Extra allotments were advised during the week of 8·80 lakhs at one thirty-second above these rates.

The mail of the 20th July brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, £60,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta .. | .. | .. | .. Rs. | 28,40,000 |
| Bombay .. | .. | .. | .. " | 16,30,000 |
| Madras .. | .. | .. | .. " | 12,00,000 |
| | | | Total..Rs. | 56,90,000 |


MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.


The mail of the 27th July brings £530,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta .. | .. | .. | .. Rs. | 16,20,000 |
| Bombay .. | .. | .. | .. " | 32,90,000 |
| Madras .. | .. | .. | .. " | 5,90,000 |
| | | | Total..Rs. | 55,00,000 |

The mail of the 3rd Aug. brings £70,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, £250,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta .. | .. | .. | .. Rs. | 28,50,000 |
| Bombay .. | .. | .. | .. " | 17,30,000 |
| Madras .. | .. | .. | .. " | 14,10,000 |
| | | | Total..Rs. | 60,10,000 |

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has not materially altered during the week. On one day Bank Demand was done to some extent at 1s. 4 1/32d. ready, and 3 months' sight bills were sold at slightly better for the seller than 1s 4 7/32d. near delivery. Forward rates are exactly as before and command no attention of any one either way. The June and July rains have been universally good, and if August gives moderate and general rain, then a month hence good crops will be assured even more than they are now. Good crops mean good export and import business, and so far as exchange is concerned, rates ought to be evenly balanced for some time to come.

EXCHANGE—Tone Unchanged.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ... | ... | ... | ... | 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand... | ... | ... | ... | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | | 1s. 4 7/32d. |
| Do. | 6 do. | do. | ... | 1s. 4 3/8d. |
| French Francs | 3 do. | do. | ... | 169 3/4 170 |
| Marks | 3 do. | do. | ... | 138 3/4 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' | Sight | ... | 154 |
| Shanghai | 30 do. | do. | ... | 212 |
| Japan | 30 do. | do. | ... | 150 3/4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Great excitement prevailed in the bazaar early if the week, and on Tuesday, the settlement day, ready paper was advanced to Rs. 97·15. In the evening when the result of the new loan was announced, the rate declined to Rs. 97·6. The market has since ruled quiet owing to the low rate at which tenders were accepted. A large business was done in the bazaar during the week. At the close we quote as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent. cash ..... | Rs. 97-5 |
| 1st settlement 30th August ..... | " 97-4 |
| 3 per cent cash ..... | " 86 |

| | Repayable. | Rates. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust..... | 1922 | 104 | |
| 4 per cent " " .. | 1930 | 104 | 4 |
| 4 per cent " " .. | 1932 | 104 | 4 |
| 4 per cent " " .. | 1965 | 104 | 4 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipal .. | 1934 | 104 | 0 |
| 5 per cent " " .. | 1946 | 104 | 0 |
| 5 per cent " " .. | Tansa | 120 | 0 |
| 5 per cent " " .. | Sanitary | 118 | 0 |
| 4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust .. | 1959 | 103 | 12 |
| 4 per cent " " .. | 1964-65 | | 12 |

BULLION.

The silver market has been quiet during the week following London advices. Quotations have fluctuated between 76·11, and 76·4, ex-duty, closing at the latter rate. The off-take is about 60 to 70 bars daily.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ..... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Bombay ..... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ..... | 15 | 2 | 9 |
| Do. Dragons ..... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready ..... | 76 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. 1st settlement ..... | 76 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. 2nd do ..... | 76 | 2 | 0 |

PIECE-GOODS.

There is no change to report either in the state of the market or in prices since last week.

The market is quiet but not unusually so for the time of the year. The large up-country buying orders are not expected until next month.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

| | Unsold. | Uncleared | Weekly Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai ..... | 86,000 | 48,000 | 750 |
| Hongkong ..... | 70,000 | 67,000 | 2,000 |
| | 156,000 | 115,000 | 2,750 |

2,71,000 bales.

The local market is steady and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is strong both here and at home. A good business was done but mostly in Continental Copper and Yellow metal.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is quiet except for Steel hoops in which some forward business is reported chiefly in Americans.

Pigiead, Spelter, Quicksilver. } Quiet and unchanged.

COALS.

Market steady but little business reported.

SHARES.

This market is active and mill shares fluctuated every now and then, and some of the Companies have improved in prices, while others have declined since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,480, In Mill Companies Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,110. Chinas are steady at Rs 1,325. Connaughts have advanced to Rs. 650, and Connaught Mill shares (Rs. 250 paid up) have changed hands at Rs. 330. Colaba Lands have ruled at and about Rs. 1,105. Coorla are steady at Rs 825. Currimbhais have ruled at and about at Rs. 1,475, Davids have declined to Rs. 520, Empress are steady at Rs. 560. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 650 C. D. Imperials are quiet at Rs. 315 C. D. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 190. Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,580 to Rs. 3,625, for August dejivery and have closed at Rs. 3,595. Sholahpurs are unchanged at Rs. 3,550, and Morarjis at Rs. 900. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,400; Swadeshis at Rs. 1.570, Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 720. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,235; Crescents at Rs. 146 1/4, Phœnix at Rs. 117½, Textiles at Rs.1,410, and Centuries at Rs.2,150. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 575, New Berars at Rs.550. Indian Cotton at 143 3/4. In Miscellaneous List, Badham Piles are weak at Rs. 39. Bombay-Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 8,900 Quarter shares at Rs. 2,270. Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 700. Delhi Flours at Rs. 147. Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 150. Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 442½. Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 32½. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 475¼, Ahmed-abad Prantej at Rs. 550. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

# DIVINE SERVICE.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8·30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—279,—320 Card V
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Macfarren in E Flat
Hymns—271, 264 and 29.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. C Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B. A.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-0 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10-0 a.m.—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boy's School room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)
10-30 a.m. Catechisen.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral—Preacher Father Nicholson.
Abns for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 312,178.
8-45 a.m.—Litany, Hymns 512,290.
9-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—166, 202, 279, 31 and 2.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11-0 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wasd by Read.)

8-30 a.m. Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.


PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS, 75, Hornby Road.


# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURNABY—July. 6, at Penruddock, Falmouth, wife of Major C. G Burnaby, R.E. of a daughter.
INKSON—July 16, at 38 Wrottesley Road, Woolwich wife of Capt. E. T. Inkson, V.C., Royal Army Medical Corps of a son.
NUGENT—July 14, at Bavene, Torquay, wife of Capt. G. H. Nugent, Royal Garrison Art of a son.
RIDGEWAY—July 11, at Ealing, wife of Capt, E. Ridgeway, 2nd Goorkhas of a daughter.
WARWICK—July 11, at Brooklands, North Collingham, Notts, wife of Capt. R. B. Warwick, 8th Fusiliers of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAWNAY—BURTON—July 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, Guy Payan Dawnay, D.S.O., son of Col. the Hon. Lewis Dawnay, to Cecil daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Francis Buxton.
GRIFFIN—SACKVILLE—July 10, at Exbury Church, J. McClean Griffin, R. N., son of Robert Griffin, Esq., of Court Gardon, Marlow, to the Lady Mary Sackville.
LEIGH—SMITH—July 14, at St. Paul', Knightsbridge, Major the Hon. Rupert Leigh to Beatric Mary, daughter of the late Dudley Robert Smith.
MAHONY—PATERSON—July 12, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Capt. Frederick Henry Mahony, son of Capt. F. H. Mahony, of Lyncroft, Kew Gardens, to Ethel Cicely, daughter of John Paterson, Esq.

DEATHS.

BURBLIDGE-HAMBLY—July 10, at Fanley, Weston, Bath, Charles Hambly Burbidge-Hambly, aged 80.
FELLOWES—July 3, at The Croft, South Milton, Kingsbridge, Devon, Col. Cooper Mackinnon Navarino Fellowes, late commanding 2nd batt. Royal Sussex Regt., last surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B., aged 79.
HUDSON—July 14, at 66 Redcliff Square, S. W., Rosaline, wife of William Hebard Hudson, of the Indian Civil Service, retired.
LEICESTER—July 12, at Wesonah, Bournemouth, Major William Frederick Leicester (Bengal Staff Corps, retired.), aged 75.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARSANDAS—August 3, at 1 p.m., at his brother Seth Raghunathdas Gopaldas' bungalow, Ridge Road, Seth Karsandas, youngest son of the late Seth Gopaldas Madhavdas, aged 48, deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends and relatives. Oothamna ceremony this (Saturday the 4th instant) morning at 9 a.m. at the above place.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PINTO—July 27, at Gurdaspur, P. V. Pinto, aged 59.


"PESTERINE"
NOW IN STOCK
NEW REMEDIES.

DAMIANINE,
An Elixir of Damiana and Coca, &c. A nerve Tonic...Rs. 2 per bot.

ANTI-DOLOR,
A true PAIN KILLER should be in every household for emergencies .....As. 6, As. 12 and Re. 1-8.

NEW TOILET-PAPER,
With new method of detaching. (Kemp's Sanitary 500 leaves).....As. 6 per packet.

Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-29m., 11-24a. Low water, 5-35m., 5-26a.
Bank Holiday : Cocoanut Festival.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.
Gymknana Cricket Matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 0-10m., 5-19a. Low water, 5-19m., 6-8a.

ARRIVAL OF MAHARAJA SINDHIA IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwaliar, arrived in Bombay yesterday, attended by twelve followers, and has put up in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.

THEFT FROM BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. J. Downer, medical officer on board the steamer "Warora," has reported to the police the theft of circular notes and coins of the collective value of Rs. 461 from his cabin on the 27th ultimo.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umvalosi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on 6 instant, instead of on the 5th as previously notified. A supplemental mail closes at 7-30 p.m. on the 7th instant. Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 6th instant.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writing on August 1st, says :—The skies have been clear on this side for the past few days. The crops are thriving on well. There is a regular invasion of mosquitoes now-a-days and to sleep without covering oneself, or with the mosquito-curtain open, is absolutely impossible. A deputation of the Aligarh College is touring in Kathiawar, visiting the Chiefs, with a view to make them to contribute towards the fund raised to establish a "Female Normal Institution." The Maharaja of Bhownagar and the Navab of Junagad have promised handsome sums.

VEGETARIAN DINNER AMONG PARSEES.—A great gathering of nearly 900 Parsee ladies and gentlemen will meet tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T) in the Albless Baug, Girgaum, to take part in the Sacred Jasan Ceremony which will be officiated by Erved E. K. Antia, of Sir J. J. Mudresa, aided by four educated Erveds followed by a specially prepared prayer to be said jointly by the whole audience. After the prayer is over Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, and Miss Motibai C. Bottlewalla will

BEFORE the

RAINS . .

we ANTICIPATE

better days in store.

DURING the

RAINS . .

we EXPERIENCE a certain amount of discomfort unless SUITABLY clothed.

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are undoubtedly the best fabrics for your clothing AT ALL TIMES, for in the wearing your anticipation of COMFORT is REALIZED.

Send for samples of any Woollen Materials you may require and we shall be most happy to send you a selection FREE of all cost.

Address,

THE MANAGER.

DEPT: 4.

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION having been recently INCREASED by the addition of 30 NEW ROOMS, the Directors have decided to offer the Limited Number of 25 Rooms to Permanent Residents in Bombay, on an yearly agreement at the very LOW RATE of Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
*Secretary,*
INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ld.
113, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

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The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

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THE COMPANY'S WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere, PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
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AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES.

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.
INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,
62, 64, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS, KING KING & CO.,
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BARGAINS
IN
PIANO PLAYERS.

S. ROSE & Co. have some good new and second hand PIANO PLAYERS at LOW RATES.

PIANOLAS, from Rs. 450.
AERIOLAS, from Rs. 500.
THE ANGELUS.
THE APOLLOETTE.
THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
he BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
trongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices and Samples apply to
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T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE NO. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

## TIBET AND THE BORDERLAND.

THE rebuff received by M. Sven Hedin the other day, may discourage would-be explorers turning their steps towards the Tibetan Interior, but books, such as that Messrs. Longmans have published for Mr. C. A. Sherring, I. C. S., the Deputy Commissioner of Almora, should afford them solace. There is plenty to see and to study in Western Tibet and the British Borderland. Mr. Sherring found enough to furnish him with matter for a volume of almost four hundred pages, embellished with maps and illustrations numbering something in the neighbourhood of two hundred. Mr. Sherring dedicates his work by permission to Lord Curzon, which is perhaps a guarantee of its excellence, for the author is aware that it is to a more highly enlightened and more exacting reader that an author has nowadays to address himself and year by year the task will become more difficult. What has been the charm of the past is not to the same extent the charm of the present. What was once novel in the paucity of literature has now become familiar owing to the numerous books lately published which have become the classics of Tibetan research. General information on matters Tibetan is wonderfully advanced in comparison with what it was only the other day, and it is therefore with the greatest diffidence that Mr. Sherring offers his work to a critical public. His display of modesty is truly refreshing, but absolutely unnecessary, for, as he himself is well aware, Western Tibet and the Borderland have not been much written on and the information he gathered on the spot adds considerably to vastly interesting mass of knowledge, which is the delight of those interested in comparative religions, ethnology and political science, whilst it also appeals to the geographer and the lover of tales of travel. There is a portion of Western Tibet and the British Borderland, full of holy lore which is most sacred to the Hindu and Buddhist, where there is a romance of legends and myths and where quaint customs and manners appeal to the poetry that runs in all men's veins. Included in the volume is an account of a climb on the highest mountain in Western Tibet, which was made by Dr. Longstaff, in company with Alpine guides—calculated to interest all mountainers, and all sportsmen who are capable of appreciating pluck and endurance. It was the first occasion on which a Tibetan mountain was attacked according to approved modern methods, and the fact that the climbers reached an altitude, which is among the highest yet attained, adds additional zest to the tale.

Mansarowar and Kailas, "the abode of the Gods," are on a clearly defined plateau, fifteen thousand feet high. It is administered by the Barkha Tarjum, who already had charge of the holy lakes and is now one of the most influential officials in this part of Tibet. The view, as one surveys this holy place, venerated alike by Buddhists and Hindus, is, says Mr. Sherring, one of the most beautiful in that part of the country. The Manasarowar lake, forty-five miles in circumference on the right, and Rakas Tal, of equal size and more varied contour on the left, make with their lovely dark blue a magnificent foreground to the range of the Kailas mountains at the back, while the holy Kailas Peak, Tise of the Tibetans, the Heaven of Hindus and Buddhists, fills the centre of the picture, full of majesty, a king of mountains, dominating the entire chain by two thousand feet. The colouring of the rocks and the hue of the water, softened by the green of thousands and thousands of acres of verdant pasture-land, form a setting to the landscape which is indescribably charming, and although the foliage of the forests are missing, the colours are so exquisite in their brilliancy that they clothe the austerity of the mountains with a mantle that veils all their harshness. As the traveller reaches the heaps of stones on the road and sees the monuments erected by pious hands which mark the top of the pass and the view bursts upon the sight, prayers and ejaculations burst forth on all sides from weary men, "giving place to a feeling of absolute contentment that they might have now been blessed to see 'what kings and many mighty men have desired to see and not seen.'" The first feeling, in Mr. Sherring's experience, is that the deserts of Tibet have given place to most luxuriant pasture-lands, which, for richness and extent, are a perpetual marvel in this barren wilderness. The lands stretch for miles and miles, as far as the eye can reach, round the lakes and into the far beyond, and thousands of sheep and cattle can be seen grazing on all sides and continuing into the dim distance. The air is so clear that it is difficult to realise the enormous distances, and it is only when the curious attempts to reach some neighbouring hillock for a more extensive view, or when the glasses are used to watch some apparently near object, that the immensity of the distances and the deceptiveness of the atmosphere are appreciated. So great is the sanctity attaching to the sacred lakes that fishing is forbidden and whatever fish are cast up by the violence of the waves are considered peculiarly efficacious for exorcism of evil spirits and the cure of all kinds of cattle diseases. The Barkha Tarjum is the principal breaker of the local rules as he is partial to the eggs of the winter-birds which his people are forbidden to touch.

Tibetan pilgrims to Kailas are very numerous and go from the most distant parts of Central Asia. They start from their homes with a herd of yaks, sheeps and goats, on whose milk and flesh they live. Some devout men improve upon the prosaic system of honesty and start destitute of everything, but by intelligence, diplomacy and prudent circumspection find themselves in possession of the herds and flocks of their neighbours. Still the whole country is full of sacred associations and wherever the traveller goes he meets devotees who generally manage to combine religion with a little business. A lengthy chapter deals with the religion and government in Tibet. In Tibet the idea is that the ordinary mortal transmigrates, while the Dalai and Tashi Lamas and many others reincarnate, and it is necessary to know the difference between transmigration and reincarnation since half the pleasure of Tibet is lost unless we are acquainted with the rudiments of the Buddhist faith and a few of the more obvious teachings of the Lamas. The country is the most intensely religious of all the kingdoms on our earth, for the gods and demons of Tibet rival the two million deities of Hinduism in their number and ferocity, while the government is in the hands of the priests and little or nothing can be done in Tibet without the interposition of the Lamas. The subject of reincarnation is closely connected with the history and politics of Tibet. The Urgu Grand Lama reincarnates always by the Dalai Lama's order in Tibet for political reasons, and not elsewhere. The entire future happiness of every Tibetan and of every believer in Lamaism hangs upon the Dalai Lama who can deal with him as he pleases. Avalokita is the God of Infinite Mercy and the Dalai Lama is his incarnation; therefore, every Tibetan believes that according to his favour or disfavour the whole future will be bright or clouded. It is impossible, writes Mr. Sherring, to imagine a more powerful position than this one, which makes the Grand Lama, the doubtless Buddha. The status and power of the Dalai Lama are absolutely extraordinary. He is revered with a reverence that is almost incredible, and any relic or article connected with his sacred person can always be disposed of at a high price in the market as a talisman against various ills. This extends to his cast-off clothing, hair, and so forth, which are considered potent cures in certain ailments. The ritual and services in the temples bear a resemblance to the observances of Roman Catholicism, for the priests are celibate and shaven, while incense, rosaries, bell-ringing, terraced altar, images, pictures and vestments complete the comparison. Visitors are particularly and most punctiliously asked not to tread upon the carpets on which monks sit in church, while the ordinary worshipper circumambulates the interior with his left arm towards the wall. The most striking feature of the service is that the priests sit in two rows facing each other and intone the liturgy first from one side and then the other, and the most remarkable rite is the dispensation of consecrated bread and wine to those desirous of obtaining long earthly life—though, after all, there is a difference as wide as the poles between the Tibetan worship and that of any European nation. The element of barbarity is so marked that the first idea of resemblances to European religions is immediately dispelled.

BHIMJEE PARAKH, BOMBAY'S PIONEER PRINTER.

THE other day in an article on "Bombay's First Printing Press," we brought to light the fact, thitherto unknown, that the introduction of the printing press into our city and, in fact, British India, was due to the enlightened efforts of a native of India, Bhimgee or Bhimji Parakh, who first moved in 1670 the East India Company in London to send out a printer with complete plant for printing. The identity of this Bhimji Parakh is not entirely lost behind the shadow-curtain of time as we then said; for, we have since been able to find more information regarding him, which makes us a little better acquainted with this pioneer of printing and literary effort in our city. This information is found in a little known, but very interesting, letter which a high official of the Company in India, Sir Stryensham Master, wrote from Surat in January 1672, to a member of the Court in Leadenhall Street. Master was one of the three Commissioners sent from Surat to take over charge of Bombay from the Portuguese, and this letter of his is very important as giving the earliest account we possess of this island by an Englishman after the cession. It lay long neglected in manuscript in the possession of a descendant of Master's, who gave it some twenty years ago to the late Sir Henry Yule. Yule published it for the first time along with other manuscript documents for the Hakluyt Society. From this letter of Master, it appears that Bhimji Parakh was the Company's Broker at Surat in 1663, and had a brother named Cullian Parakh. He is mentioned as very shrewd and subtle, and the following story is related of his outwitting the lawyers: "There was, about the year 1663, as I remember, a Commission sent out of the Court of Chancery for examination of witnesses in India upon a suit of law between Sir George Oxenden and others, wherein some of the Banians could give good evidence, wherefore, when the Commission came to be exercised, the Banians were produced to give in their evidence, and thereupon the parties whom their evidence would have prejudiced, put cross interrogatories to them to invalid their evidence according to the laws in England, little thinking the Banians were so little confined in their opinions as they are, for they asked them whether they believed in God and His Son Jesus Christ, and whether they believed the Holy Gospel of our Saviour Jesus Christ to be true, to all which they presently answered they did believe, and said there was no difference between the English religion and theirs, only the English killed cows and ate flesh which they did not do. They were also asked whether they would swear, according to their custom by laying their hands on a cow or a calf's head, that they did believe in God and Jesus Christ and His Gospel and so all the articles of the Apostle's Creed, to which they said they would do; for they said their religion taught them that Jesus Christ was the Son of God and they believed the English religion to be true. This, Sir, I say passed here [at Surat] in the year 1663, the Banians being very eminent and intelligent persons, by name Bimgee Parrack, the Honourable Company's Broker and his brother Cullian Parrack."

Master also tells us that Bhimji was very enlightened and discussed religious matters very freely with him. He was almost persuaded by Master in the course of argument to be a Christian, but was deterred by the shame attaching to conversion among his people. This explains why the Company was so very willing to grant his request for a press made a few years later in 1670, as it had hopes, as expressed in its letter in reply we quoted in the former article, of the conversion of Bhimji and his people through the enlightenment caused by the press. "We should gladly hear Bimgee's design about the printing do take effect, that it may be a means to propagate our religion whereby souls may be gained as well as estates." About religious discussion Master says: "We have oftentimes discoursed with Bimgee Parrack and Cullian Parrack and several others of the Banians that come to our house about matters of religion; when we tell them of the grossness of their idolatry, and of the great errors in their religion, and show the excellency of the Christian Religion, to which they answer us that their Brahmans do also teach them all those virtues which we say our religion doth, as humility, patience, temperance, chastity, charity, yea, and forgiveness of offences; for their idolatry, they say, they do not worship those images and idols which we see, as we think they do, for they know and believe they are no gods, but only representations and remembrances, for God, they say, is a more excellent being than to abide in a temple or under a tree, but those images are there placed that they may the better direct their worship to the deity; they do believe, they say, our religion to be very good, only we eat flesh which they cannot approve of. We answer them to that that they may be very good Christians, and yet never eat flesh and drink no wine; for the Christian religion gives the greatest liberty they can desire in meats and drinks, only requires temperance, that we abuse not ourselves not the creatures by gluttony and drunkenness, but no Christian will require them to eat flesh or alter their habits to prove they profess that religion, for those are things we esteem indifferent and of no moment, and as they keep close to the faith, and observe the weightier matters of the law, justice, mercy and truth. In such discourse as this we sometimes drive so far that they deny not but are almost persuaded to be Christians, but for the shame of turning, and the difficulty of bringing all their family over or leaving them; which indeed are great difficulties when the applause of men is more sought for than the praise of God." The family of Bhimji Parakh long retained their connection with the English, though not so honourably. About fifty years later we find them thus characterised in no flattering terms by a former President of the Company at Surat, Samuel Annesley, in a letter written to England in 1710: "The Parracks (with whom chiefly we have to do) are the heads of the Gentues in this place (Surat); and the whole body of them moves at their back in any dispute with the oppressive officers. They are wealthy, subtle, and malicious, as well as powerful: can bribe, divide, menace, and by ill arts remove those that oppose them, being above shame and uncontrolled by conscience. They will suppress or forge accounts, and back it with witnesses or stifle evidence, and know how to turn any such artifices as their occasion serves; and when hardly pressed, will fling a part overboard to save the remainder. And what cannot such persons do, so qualified, with an arbitrary Government where money answers all things?"

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 p. m. on Thursday.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia were:—Major-General Collins, and Sir Francis Maclean.

THE Government of Madras have apparently solved the difficulty of deciding between the rival claims of Mr. Gadsden and Major Molesworth, I. M.S. for the Inspector-Generalship of Jails in that Presidency, by going outside the Presidency and securing the services of an Officer from the Punjab, who holds a similar post in that Province. The appointment, says the *Madras Mail*, is a hardship to senior Officers in the Jail Department, who find the highest post in their Department to which they can aspire much too frequently filled by outsiders. The hardship would have been apparent if Major Molesworth had been appointed; but to go outside the Presidency is the "unkindest cut of all."

THE statistics of the over land trade of British India with the countries on the border for the year ending March last show an increase of just over a crore and a half in value as compared with the previous year, the total being 1,684 lakhs. The trade with Nepal showed the largest increase, growing by nearly a crore, while the trade with Tibet increased from 25 3/4 to 43 1/2 lakhs. Trade with Kashmir decreased in value by about five lakhs, but there was an increase of that amount in the trade with Afghanistan. Burma's trade with the countries on her border grows more steadily than that of the other Provinces, and her share in the total was 437 1/2 lakhs, Bengal coming next with 381 1/2.

MR. KANDASWAMY PILLAY, the rain prophet of Dindigul, undeterred by the fact that his first prognostications regarding an early and heavy monsoon were falsified by the Clerk of the Weather, begs "the indulgence of the public to give me one more chance to speak on the subject." He says: "Rains will commence to pour from the 15th or 14th of August (*i. e.* on the days in which the Moon enters the constellations of *Kritikai* and *Rohini*), gradually increasing day by day, with occasional rumblings of thunder and flashes of lightning, and last for a week until the Moon leaves the constellations of *Ashlesha* and *Magha*. During the transit of the Moon in the constellations from *Ardra* to *Ashlesha*, dense clouds will form themselves in the sky with increased rapidity from day to day pouring down heavy showers of rain with flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. The heavy rains will begin to decrease day by day afterwards and cease in a week when the Moon leaves the constellation of *Uyadra*. From that date forward there will be occasional rain here and there for about 105 days."

THE marriage arranged between Charles Ross Lyall, 36th Sikhs, youngest son of Mr. D. R. Lyall, C. S. I., of Netherclay, Bishop Hull, Taunton, and Dorothea Gertrude, elder daughter of Mr. A. R. Iles, of Shutterne House, Taunton, Somerset, will take place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, late in October.

ABEL, the famous cricketer, playing for Mr. D. L. A. Jephson's eleven against Ilford, opened the innings with his son William, and it was not until 130 had been recorded that the pair were parted, young Abel being bowled for a well-played 71. This is probably a record for a first wicket partnership by a father and son.

AN interesting link with the past has been broken by the death, in her eighty-ninth year, of Miss Georgiana Duff Gordon. She was present at the coronations of William IV. and of Victoria. To the last she wore the dresses fashionable in society in 1845, and observed, to a large extent, the manners and customs of that period.

A PICTURESQUE figure will vanish from Paris owing to the decision of the Municipal Council to abolish the office of "Organiser of Funereal Pomp" at funerals. His only duty was to walk in front, resplendent in a three-cornered hat, dress coat, and waiscoat, kneebreeches, and pumps, decorated with a scarf of colours of the city, and carrying a long ebony cane.

MAJOR WHITMORE, President of the Orsett (Essex) Conservative Council, apologised to the 700 guests at a garden party at Orsett Hall for the absence of refreshments. Owing to the part played by garden parties in a recent election petition they had, he said, to be careful, and could only offer music and speeches, otherwise he would gladly have entertained them.

THE congregation was getting tired of the very long sermon the vicar was preaching from the text "Thou are weighed in the balances, and art found wanting," and people began to steal out of the church. He stopped the exodus by exclaiming, "That's right, gentlemen: as fast as you are weighed, pass out." Not another person moved from his seat.

A SECRET Society of Labourers in the Republic of Mexico has had a number of notices posted in different places warning all Americans (meaning citizens of the United States) to leave the country before September next. President Diaz, the veteran statesman, who enjoys the prestige almost of a Dictator amongst his countrymen, is using his utmost endeavour to crush this Society; and many arrests of those implicated in its designs have already been made.

MRS. and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., are reported to be so afraid that their baby son, "John D. Rockefeller III.," will be kidnapped that they have employed eight guards to repel intruders from their country house at Beverley Farms, Massachusetts, where the Rockefeller family is sojourning. A photographer, sent by a newspaper, attempted, says the *Tribune*, to take a snapshot of the Rockefeller baby, when the latter appeared with three guards, who drove the photographer pell-mell from the grounds, and destroyed his camera.

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## HOLIDAYS—OLD AND NEW.

BY

J. M. JACOBS.

*(Author of "The Scourge of Mortals," &c.)*

IN the long, long ago lived the mighty Lo-Bah-Ki-To. Day after day he hunted and he fished and he fought; and he fished and he fought and he hunted; until he began to grow a—weary of the world. And one night all the warriors he had eaten of late appeared unto him in a dream; and they confided to him that he had but to refrain from setting foot to the ground the space of a day and a night, and a vast treasure would be his. Greed and curiosity seized upon him, and, when the morning rose, he flatly and firmly refused to do likewise. All his wife's prayers and exhortations failed to rouse him; weeping and wailing she went for the medicine-man, according to the custom of the tribe. This one stayed but a moment to sharpen his spear; then with a sorrowful countenance (but inwardly rejoicing, for their cave was the most waterproof in the neighbourhood and he had long a-hankered after it) he followed her to the doomed man's side. But as he leaned over the patient to put him out of his misery (according to the custom of the tribe) Lo-Bah-Ki-To raised his powerful foot and the unhappy medicine-man came to an untimely end. And then the warrior called for his breakfast and his pipe and all that day he lay on his back in peace. And next morning he rose refreshed and far surpassed his rivals in the hunt; and the reason thereof came to their ears and they went home and did likewise. And so men began to take days off, until the thing became a nuisance in the land; for sure as the King had an important job for a man to do, lo! that man was found to be resting. Wherefore at last the said King made a law that certain days were to be set aside for doing no work and that at all other times his leige subjects would fail not at their peril, and that's how holidays began ...!

FROM HOLY-DAY TO HOLIDAY.

Things have much changed since then—and even since more historic times. But ours is a specialising Age. We go to Church—we go to business—we go out and enjoy ourselves; but we don't mix these things up more than we can help. Yet from the great Greek Games down to the big Fairs of the Middle Ages, holydays invariably combined religion with pleasure—with a greater or less amount of business thrown in. The nearest we get to that combination nowadays is in a "Grand Bazaar and Cricketmatch, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's." But in general we frankly drop the "y" how *could* one speak of Bank "Holy-days"?—and (egoists that we are!) put the "i" in its place. Why, even if your great very great-grandfather held strong opinions on the vexed question of hasbands and wives spending holidays together and felt inclined for a complete change, the Church would still keep an eye on him. For what could he do but make an excursion to the Crusades or try a pilgrimage nearer home or hie him to a monastery for a rest-cure? In later and soberer times, people found distraction in watching each other drinking nausous waters and pretending to enjoy them. But it was the great Nineteenth Century, that discovered the locomotive, the telegraph, the gramophone and the seaside!

This is (a scionific friend informs me) really a case of atavism. It appears that the reason for everything we do is that our ancestors did something of the sort a million or two years ago! We rock babies to sleep, because once upon a time we all used to live up in a tree. (Now you'll understand "Hushaby, baby, on tree top!") Boys will rob orchards—because some of their forbears lived on apple diet. Children take to Kindergarten exercises—because these are only a survival of the old savage war-dance. We wear mourning—because primitive man tried to disguise himself—from the ghosts of his dear ones. Similarly, our fondness for paddling turns out to be a mere harking back to the days when we lived in the water all the year round. And our summer flight from town only an unconscious imitation of our bird-ancestors' annual flight over sea—though, for want of wings, we are mostly stopped at the seashore... "But suppose I can't quite take it all in?" I ventured to ask my learned friend ..... "Well," he replied thoughtfully, "that's probably because your ape-ancestors——!"

WHICH IS THE BEST TIME FOR HOLIDAYS?

"Which is the properest day to drink?" as the old catch has it. August is the holiday month, *par excellence*. Luckily it's the largest size in months. What's in a name? Twenty-four hours, certainly, in this case. Who doesn't know how Augustus thought it would be nice to have a month of his own, like his great relative's July, and the only one to spare had no more than thirty days? But the first of the Roman Emperors wasn't going to play second fiddle even to the late lamented Julius, so he coolly went and stole a day from poor February, which was hard up enough already! But they used to play sad tricks with the Calendar in the olden times. There was once a conquering hero, who rescued the Athenians from another conquering hero, and they were so grateful they could deny him nothing. So that, when he said he'd like to see how they kept Christmas, they promptly passed a law that the next day should be the 25th of December and kept it up accordingly! Then he thought he'd like to see how they spent Whit Monday; whereupon, lo! and behold, they made the next day Whit Monday! (I'm afraid I haven't spelt the names of the Greek Festivals quite right, but never mind!) In fact, if we may believe Mr. Plutarch, they crowded into one month all the holidays of the year and had a rare old time of it.

It is with holidays as with food: one man gorges, whilst another starves. Appetite grows by what it feeds on and one man's meat is another man's poison. "Rest!" cried Arnaud. "Shall we not have all eternity to rest in?" And yet, who doesn't envy the mythical "Hot-Cross-Bun-maker?" With the Romans at one time almost every other day was a holiday. But that was *after* they had conquered the world. Holidays don't agree with some people. I know a man, who never took one for ten years. Then he was tempted and has never done a day's work since! I know another, who lives in an Eastern land. He shuts up shop on Friday, because half the people are Mohammedans. He can't do any business on Saturday, because the other half are Jews. On Sunday, of course, he must take *his* day off. And yet the whole of his summer holiday (which lasts for about six months), he does nothing but complain of being overworked! There was a letter in the papers recently, anathematising the week-end habit. The one day, growls the writer, you can see City men now is Wednesday. They only return to town on the Tuesday night and start off again on the Thursday morning. Lucky City men! But there are some people, who object to holidays on principle. I heard of a Bank clerk, who stuck to his books year in, year out. The directors held him up as a model to the rest of the staff and pointed him out to visitors and had serious thoughts of raising his salary. But one fine day the fate of all flesh overtook him and someone else took his place. And then it came out that his books were all wrong! Any clerk in that Bank now, who doesn't want a holiday, is instantly dismissed.

TIMES AND SEEKERS.

Holiday-makers may be divided into two classes: the fliers and the stickers. The fliers measure their enjoyment by miles, the stickers by minutes. The fliers try to conquer space, the stickers to kill time. The fliers take it fighting, the stickers lying down. The fliers wear out the earth, the stickers wear down the sun. The fliers rush about in balloons, cycles, motor-cars; the stickers only move when the tide wets their shoes. In short, the fliers stick at nothing and the stickers fly but from toil. But to both classes alike, the great enemy is—the weather! And the worst of it is that it's getting worse and worse every year—I shudder to think what it will be like, a hundred years hence. We grumble at it a good deal but at heart don't take it half seriously enough. "Weather permitting" is becoming almost as rare as "D. V." You can insure against measles, or even against twins; but who ever heard of anyone insuring against bad weather in the summer holiday? A practial people like the Romans had a much higher regard for the weather in their early days. Whenever they held a political meeting and the leader of the Opposition saw he was in a hopeless minority, he had only to sing out: "I spy a thunderstorm!" for the meeting be instantly adjourned. In scientific Germany, on the other hand, when the school thermometer rises beyond a certain point, the children must be given a holiday. I don't know much about German schoolboys—but in this country, at least, that thermometer would have to be pretty well screened.

There are a thousand and one ways of spending holidays, some of them queer enough. A great French poet used to go into a hospital, when he found he needed a change. But there are worse place than hospitals for some people. I *do* hope they won't discharge me before Christmas!" said a poor little incurable to me once. Yet who can enjoy a holiday so well as the convalescent? For, as the jolliest octogenarian I know is fond of saying: "It's ten thousand times better to be able to say 'I *have been* ill' than 'I have been rich!'" Many a man has benefited (physically, at least) by an enforced holiday of "six months hard." Which reminds one that the Greek used to let prisoners out on bail over the public holidays—here's a tip for a budding John Howard! Yet who can say what the future will bring forth in the way of holidays? When every house has its own air-pipe in direct connection with the sea-side, we shall not need go away to inhale our annual stock of fresh air, and "Home for the Holidays" will not necessarily entail all the front blinds being down. A great man was once asked by an Athenian his idea of the greatest happiness. He wrote down: "Doing nothing." The next question was his idea of the greatest misery. Again he replied: "Doing nothing!" Thus do extremes meet and a man's meat become his own poison. Pity the idle rich, who cannot know what a real holiday means! It is one of the mysteries of childhood why grown-ups don't always live at the sea-side—just as it is another why they don't take half-a-dozen helpings at dessert.

CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

My scientific friend, aforementioned, has given much thought to the fearful waste of energy involved in holidays. I haven't got his exact figures in foot pounds, but he has satisfied himself that it would be quite sufficient to supply us all with electric light, chocolates, and cigarettes ad lib. A change of occupation, he maintains, would be no less pleasurable and much more profitable than a mere change of scene. Do not people even now exchange their children for foreign ones (pro tem), their country houses for town ones? Do not country curates and country doctors exchange with town confreres? All that is wanted is to go a step further and *the doctors to change with the curates*: But of course we're fast coming to that. In the Socialist state of the future, scavenger will change places with Cabinet-minister and no holidays allowed. And yet, as the world wags now, holidays are the oases in the desert—the pearls in the oyster—the flowers of the tree of life. They take us out of ourselves; and many of us are hardly in speaking terms with ourselves, by the time they do come. They give the worker a chance to think, and the thinker a chance to work off some of the cobwebs in his brain. They help our children to forget some of the useless stuff they learn at school and give our busy young people time to get engaged. They enable the rich man to experience some of the discomforts of life and the poor to live at the rate of ten thousand a year—if only for five minutes at a time. And, finally, they stimulate hope by giving us something to look forward to and promote economy by giving us something to save up for.

## A PILLAR OF PARSEE CRICKET.

The *Sportsman* article referred to by our London correspondent is as follows:—

Nowadays there is little leisure for the sporting journalist, so quickly do the important events succeed each other. The cricket programme is a heavy one, but, sandwiched between the games, I was able the other afternoon to embrace the opportunity kindly offered to me of a chat with the pillar of Parsee Cricket, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel. I was the more pleased to do so because I had been not a little impressed with his earnest oratory at the Surrey County C. C. dinner to the West Indians—though he has assured me that the effort was without preparation.

Mr. Patel, who is a member of a family that has done much for game in Western India, has been in England for several months for the benefit of his health combining at the same time business and pleasure. He is leaving on Friday next for France, where he will spend about a month taking the waters recommended for his internal malady, and will then sail for Bombay about the middle of August. He is especially delighted with the kindness he has recived on all hands, especially from cricketers. The M. C. C. made him an honorary member for his stay—a compliment which he greatly appreciated—and the Surrey County C. C. did the same. He was invited to spend several days with Lord Harris at his seat at Belmont, near Faversham, and he was, I believed, dining with Lord Hawke in town the other evening. In his earlier days he was by no means a bad cricketer, and, I understand, played whilst at Faversham. He still cuts extremely well.

But my primary object was to glean something from Mr. Patel on the subject of Indian cricket past, present and future. The first Parsee club—the Oriental—dated back, he informed me, little more than fifty years, viz to 1848, and there were many difficulties to contend with in the early days. One by one the obstacles have been removed, and one of the chief causes for the improved state of affairs has been the good done by several Governors, notably Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst, in stimulating the game. Improvement in play forms realy but a small portion of the good done; to those who regard matters from a wider platform the benefits are incalculable. The value educationally, the lessons of self-control and obedience learnt, the breaking down of some of the stern barriers of caste, and the arising of a better understanding of each other among the various races and classes of the community—these were but a few of the points to which Mr. Patel referred eloquently in the course of a most enjoyable conversation. Several of the colleges had shown such improvement that the youth of India promised in the near future to display form of a much superior standard. He is hopeful of securing for their tuitions the services of a prominent player as professional coach, whilst he is of opinion that a visit from another team captained by some prominent amateur like Lord Dalmeny would give a much-desired fillip to the game and tend to further cement the good feeling of the East and West of our vast Empire.

I would that I had the space to spare, to dive deeply into the various topics we touched upon, his reference to the prowess of K.M. Mistri, whom he regarded as the champion Parsee player, and many of our English cricketers who have spent a part of their careers in the East, three of whom, viz., Capt. Greig, Mr. C. T. Studd, and Mr. M. R. Jardine, are now at home and playing in our midst. Mr. Patel explained that the projected visit to England in 1904 was abandoned for the two fold reason that some of the best players were not available and that the financial side was not satisfactory. It was a great disappointment, but he thought the right step had been taken. Still, he felt sure the visit was not abandoned, but only deferred. There were, he admitted, difficulties as to race, but he hoped that Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans would sink these and unite in securing a team really representative of All India and well backed financially. K. S. Ranjitsinhji had promised that he would act as Captain, and he would strengthen their own weak point—batting, his fielding and bowling they were unquestionably strong, and if they could not aspire to overthrowing the full strength of perhaps Surrey, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, they would, he thought, be able to tackle successfully the majority of the first-class county elevens. English cricketers will, I am sure, join with me in wishing Mr. Patel a safe journey home, improved health, and the realisation of his hopes.

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# CEYLON'S PEARLERIES.

## THE "DEUS EX-MACHINA" SPEAKS.

### Winston Churchill Condescending.

MR. LYTTELTON'S "LACK OF WISDOM."

A HAWKED CONCESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Jardine called attention to the complaints which had been raised regarding the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries.

Mr. Lyttelton said he took all responsibility for the negotiations and that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway had nothing to do with them. The Ceylon Government had a sure yearly revenue, however irregular the profits were.

Four of the best firms in London, including Rothschilds, Sir Ernest Cassel, and Wernher Beit refused the concession at £12,000 yearly because it was too superlative. He denied that the transactions were secret.

Mr. Winston Churchill quoted the figures of recent profits and said that Mr. Lyttelton insufficiently appreciated the possibilities of the future, but there had not been any fraud though little wisdom. Government, he said, could not repudiate the bargain. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway whose holding in the Company was of the smallest was perfectly blameless.

## THE RUSSIAN MUTINIES.

### Sveaborg Crushed by Naval Guns.

KRONSTADT MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

AN ABORTIVE PLOT.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Sveaborg Mutiny has been finally crushed after the Battleships "Tsarewitch" and "Slava" had poured a terrific fire into the forts at short range. The mutineers replied vigorously for a time, but the Battleships eventually silenced them.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the Kronstadt mutineers have surrendered. Four officers were killed and three wounded in the fighting.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The mutineers at Kronstadt consisted of 400 Sappers and Miners and 2,500 sailors. The former killed their officers and then surprised the sleeping Artillerymen in Fort Constantine, capturing the officers at the same time; but the Gunners were unexpectedly loyal and refused to work the guns, making resistance hopeless, especially as the authorities were fully prepared and were backed by an overwhelming force of reliable troops.

Seven of the Sappers and Miners were court-martialled for killing their officers and immediately shot.

The cause of the outbreak was purely political.

LATER.

The revolutionaries have been most active, but are disappointed at the loyalty displayed by the Infantry and Artillery, though the latter were the first to revolt in October.

News of a military outbreak at Reval has been received, but no details.

## NEW WORD FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST. 3.

The *Rangoon Times* states that the English Press have discovered a new word which has been admitted into the vocabulary of the English tongue. The word is "pogrom." It is a noun and is used in connection with the Russian disturbances. In future dictionaries its meaning will appear as desolation or devastation. In the Russian language the noun "grom" means thunder and the verb to "gromit" means to destroy or to demolish without pity or mercy. This accounts for the last syllable of the new word, the first syllable of which appears frequently in the Russian language.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AFFAIRS AT TEHERAN.

### Great Britain and Persia.

ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE REFUGEES.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The new Persian Grand Vizier contemplates making political and financial reforms.

Sir E. Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government had urged Persia to take immediate measures to end the present situation by satisfying the refugees' reasonable demands.

## SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

### New Temporary Treaty.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The Servian Parliament has agreed to a new temporary commercial arrangement with Austria, and it is hoped a Treaty will soon be concluded.

## NEW METHOD OF UNLOADING.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

A cargo of tea, *ex* S. S. "Huntsman," has been unloaded under the new system of continuous rollers, preventing the breakage of the sheets.

## COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL.

### Read a Third Time.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

In the House of Commons last night, the Colonial Marriages Bill was read a third time.

## CRUSADE AGAINST RATS IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 3.

During the three months April to June 1906 as many as 15,493 rats were destroyed by the Karachi Municipality. Rs. 1,476-1-0 were paid to those who brought them in. 9,664 rats were brought in alive and 5,829 dead. Two annas was paid for each live rat and one anna for each dead one.

## MORE LANDSLIPS AT SIMLA.

### Railway Line Blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

There have been numerous slips throughout the station but no serious damage. Telegraphic communication with the plains was temporarily interrupted this morning, owing to the falling trees, but communication has since been restored.

Continuous rain has fallen during the past two days at Simla. Yesterday at 8 a. m. the rainfall measured 2·24 inches and this morning 6·63 inches.

LATER.

Later information shows that there have been numerous slips and subsidences of roads and falls of trees throughout Simla owing to last night's heavy rain. The Railway shows the greatest damage. Walls have fallen on to the station which has been considerably damaged. At the same time the slips have been numerous along the line. One engine was more or less covered in a bad slip.

No trains go through to-day and none will run to-morrow.

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

There was nearly continuous rain in the Simla Hills for twenty hours on Thursday with little sign of early clearing, but the Railway so far is not damaged, but rather contrary to the expectation of further serious slips.

## THE RAINFALL IN MYSORE STATE.

### Periodical Statements Insisted upon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 3.

The Government of Mysore, being desirous of having full and accurate information regarding the rainfall in the State, have requested Deputy Commissioners of districts to submit once every ten days a detailed statement of the rainfall gauged at each Rain-gauge Station, beginning immediately.

## SIR JAMES DAVIES LEAVES FOR HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

Sir James Davies who resigned the office of High Court Judge is leaving Madras this evening for England by the s. s Jelunga.

## EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

### New Policy of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST. 3.

An important Government Order has been published to-day in the Educational Department which explains the educational policy of Government inaugurated by the new Grant-in-Aid Code, recently initiated, under which, it is hoped, that a stimulus will be given to elementary education of the masses.

## COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING AT CHANDNEY CHOKE.

### Contractor Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The case in which Hemendra Nath Mitter, Contractor, was charged with rashly and negligently constructing a range of buildings in Chandney Bazar, which collapsed and caused the death of a coolie, terminated at the Calcutta Police Court, yesterday.

Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitted the accused on both charges.

## DERAILMENT ON THE S. I. RAILWAY.

### Delay of Boat Mail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

Owing to the unfortunate derailment of a ballast engine on Wednesday evening, the Madras Boat Mail was delayed at Ambatorai Station on the South Indian Railway for three hours. It would appear that the Ballast Train had just left the main line and was getting on to the siding when the engine was derailed. Before the derailment, the Station Master had given "Line Clear" to Ammayanayakanur Station. Thus the mail proceeded till quite close to the obstruction on the line. Everything was done by the Railway staff to guard the train which was thus brought to a standstill, the Guard being very much exercised about detonators and the tail-lamp.

## CATTLE RAIDERS AT WORK.

### Arrest of a Notorious Outlaw.

SEVERE CONFLICT.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

On the 28th July, a gang of raiders from Khost, in Afghanistan, attempted to drive off the cattle of Turi villagers of Khardand in Lower Kurram. An alarm was raised, and after a strong pursuit by parties from the neighbouring villages of Jalmai, Charekwar, and Baghzai, they caught up the raiders. A general engagement ensued, resulting in the raiders being worsted, four being killed, among whom was Ism Gul Khattak, an outlaw, who for some time has been the chief organiser of raids against villages on the Kurram Border.

The casualties among the villagers have not been reported.

A raiding gang was successfully ambushed by a party of Khyber Rifles under Captain Bickford, Commandant, on the 26th July, at Gandao, on the Kajurai plain, a little south-west from the Peshawar district. Two men, named Rasul and Twaiyib who were leaders of the gang were killed. Four raiders, two of whom were from Zakka Khel, one Peshawari outlaw, and an Afghan from Hazarnao, were made prisoners. The outlaw Rasul took part in at least two serious raids in the Peshawar district early this year. The only casualty reported on our side is a sepoy of the Khyber Rifles, who was seriously wounded.

(The above is another account of the incidents which were reported by our Simla correspondent yesterday).

## THE PATWARI CESS BILL.

### Merely a Formal Measure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The Government of India Patwari Cess Bill is merely a formal measure, giving, effect to the provisions of the last Budget, which abolished this particular tax, but information has to come from many provinces giving the precise details of the clauses and regulations to be incorporated. Consequently, the Bill is not likely to come before the Council till the middle of September. In the meantime, the cess is not being levied.

## E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

### Brutal Assault on a Babu.

RESORT TO ACID THROWING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The Railway strike continues weakly.

There was considerable excitement in Howrah yesterday, in consequence of a brutal and dastardly assault committed on Babu Harichandra Banerjee, the Head Parcel Clerk at Howrah Station. The latter was proceeding through the Tikaparah Road, on his way to the Howrah station, at 10 a.m., when a stalwart-looking Bengali came upon him suddenly and dashed against his face a phial of what is believed to have been nitric acid. Harichandra Banerjee was injured in the right eye and on the neck and head. The burns did not appear to be very serious, but apparently the intention of the assailant was to deprive him of his eyesight and to cause him serious hurt. The case is now in the hands of Inspector Mayner, who held a preliminary inquiry into the matter yesterday afternoon. The accused, who is now in custody, denies all knowledge of the affair. He informed the *Statesman* representative that he is a native of Barakar in the Burdwan District and came to Calcutta to bathe in the Hooghly. He was returning after his bath, when he was chased by several people and eventually seized. Harichandra Banerjee is one of the men who has rendered very valuable services and, undeterred by the strike, stuck to his duties.

## FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

### Crops Generally Good.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the week ending July 28th was 253,230 being 23,076 less than last week. The only case of increase is the United Provinces where numbers have risen by 2,000 to 88,000; a decrease of 11,882 is reported from East Bengal, of 5,649 from Rajputana States, of 2,500 from Central India States, of 1,966 from Bombay, and of 1,779 from Bombay Native States.

The conditions of standing crops is generally good in most provinces. Rainfall is, however, in considerable defect over most parts of the Punjab, but particularly in the Centre and South-West. Distress is decreasing in the scarcity area in Bombay. Irrigation channels, tanks, and wells are filling up, but cattle are not yet in good condition, although green grass is coming up gradually. Fodder is still scarce.

Cholera is still prevalent in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Scarcity continues in Bakarganj where 969 men, 2,005 women and 1,199 children are receiving gratuitous relief, and 2,635 men, 62 women, and 966 children are attending test works. There has been good harvest of early rice in Faridpur and the condition of the people is improving.

### THE BOMBAY REPORT.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on August 1st:—

Good rain during week in Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur and Savantvadi and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Rain general and beneficial to standing crops, but more needed in parts Karnatak. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Sowing nearing completion. Seedlings slightly damaged by crabs, rats or crickets in parts Karachi, by caterpillars in parts Panch Mahals, by heavy rain in parts Panch Mahals, Broach and Khandesh and generally in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation continues. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells filling up. Agricultural stock deficient. Cattle not in good condition yet. Fodder still scarce and green grass coming up gradually. Grain in market adequate owing to active trade. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 28 to 55 per cent., in Karnatak 40 to 45 per cent., in Gujarat and Konkan 20 to 30 per cent. and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 21st ultimo—Phaltan 130, Miraj (Junior) 207; total 337. Agricultural labourers generally in good condition and find sufficient employment in fields and on local works. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak members on relief falling—British Districts—Deccan: works 16,571, gratuitous 32,065; total 48,636; Karnatak: works 18,518, gratuitous 15,311; total 33,829. Native States: works 4,021, gratuitous 2,407; total 6,428.

## MYSORE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

### Interesting Books Issued.

AMENDMENT OF MINING REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALORE, AUGUST 3.

The Government of Mysore in the Geological Department, have just issued two interesting books to the Press. One is Part I, Volume III, of the Memoirs of Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Officiating State Geologist, which deals with "Laterite Formation in Mysore" and describes the more important exposures in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar. Part II, is promised shortly, and will deal with the Shimoga District.

The second book is Volume V of the Records containing general and special reports on work done by the Geological Department from July 1903 to June 1904. A report for the following year has been published regarding Gold Mining. The latter shows eleven Mines working at the end of the year. The total quantity of Bar Gold produced during the year is 607,574 ounces, of the value of over 348 lakhs of rupees, being an increase of 9,015 ounces and nearly six lakhs. As there is reason to believe that much theft and a large illicit traffic in gold prevail, the existing Mines Regulation has been recast and a Draft of an Amended Regulation is under the consideration of the Government of Mysore.

## ELECTIONEERING IN PONDICHERRY.

### Ballot Boxes and Papers Confiscated.

POLITICAL FEELING RIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

Messieurs Testmarets, Inspector-in-Chief, and Arnaud, Sub-Inspector—the Commissioners appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies to enquire into the conduct of the late Election at Pondicherry—are still carrying on their investigations, energetically to the great satisfaction of the supporters of M. Lemaire, and discomfiture of the Shanmugamites. The papers and ballot boxes, in connection with the late election, were secured with difficulty from Mayor Gaston Pierre and despatched to Paris.

The decision of the Chamber cannot be known till early in October, as the Chamber does not meet till September. In the meantime, the French Possessions in India remain unrepresented, with the result that a certain amount of chaos and political feeling in Pondicherry continues to run high.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following movements of troops in relief during the coming cold weather have been cancelled:—29th Lancers from Sirur to Bolarum; 20th Deccan Horse from Bolarum to Mhow and 28th Cavalry from Saugor to Mhow.

## ENTERIC IN THE ARMY.

### Speech by Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

At the first meeting of the Committee on enteric fever, His Excellency Lord Kitchener presided and opened the proceedings with the following speech:—

"Gentlemen.—I have thought it necessary to form this Standing Committee to advise us in our efforts to reduce enteric fever amongst the troops in this country and to co-ordinate the work of the whole medical profession, civil and military in this direction. There are three principal diseases whose ravages cripple our troops, malaria, venereal, and enteric. I am glad to say with regard to the two former we have made very successful progress in limiting the evil, but when we come to enteric we are still very much where we were. Last year there were no less than 1,146 admissions and 213 deaths from this disease, an improvement on the record of 1904, but I regret that during the current year to the end of June we already had 513 admissions and 126 deaths. It is evidently our duty to fight enteric fever in every possible way. The ravages of cholera were worse in the army in India in days gone by, but they are now happily a reminiscence of the past, and, if we consider enteric fever as a not less dangerous disease, and are equally energetic in stamping it out, I have great hopes that we shall succeed in bringing this scourge in turn eventually under control. We know that the time when young soldiers are most subject to enteric is on their first arrival in this country, and at certain seasons of the year the prevalence of the disease may be anticipated.

"The general lines on which we should work are, I think, fairly clearly defined, but the details of elaboration form the crux on which I hope your advice and effort will be of the greatest assistance to us. I may suggest, as the main outline for action, sanitation in cantonments and barracks, isolation of enteric patients, detection of the origin of an outbreak or a single case, inoculation and blood examination. On the subject of sanitation a great deal has been written, and the success which has resulted from such practical work has proved what good results are achievable. Of course, sanitary reform means the expenditure of money, but money, will not be wanting if we can be certain we are working on right lines. I pass by the much discussed question of the propagation and conveyance of the enteric germ through the medium of water, flies, dust etc. These are evidently all means of infection and measures neutralising their pernicious influence must be taken. In this connection I will lay on the table for consideration an able paper on the sanitation of cantonments by Colonel Thornhill. The importance of isolation of enteric patients and those associated with them is more fully recognised and enforced now than formally. The detection of the origin of enteric outbreaks is a question of the gravest importance, but also of great difficulty, but some conspicuously successful results have ensued from immediate and careful deductions persistently followed up. Early diagnosis is absolutely essential for it makes possible early prophylactic measures. No efforts should be spared to ascertain the origin of an outbreak, for on the correct results of an enquiry depend the success or failure of preventing a recurrence. Commanding Officers and the whole military machinery of a unit should be associated with the medical officer in the search for the originating cause, and the precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease should be communicated to all concerned.

"You are aware that we have been engaged for some time on experiments in anti-typhoid inoculation in India, and great advances have been made on the system prevailing at the time of the South African war. By anti-typhoid inoculation we can assist the soldier's tissues to resist the disease by providing fluids in the blood which react and have disastrous effects on a bacterial invasion by typhoid germs. Recent experience proves that we can obtain fruitful results by this mean, but, though we have an inoculation a possible solution, this method of treatment is still comparatively in its infancy, and though we have sufficient data to justify us in introducing the system generally, I look forward to great improvement in its operation. Though the devoted professional experts in India and at Home, by careful investigation and practical experience, will do away with some of the drawbacks now retarding the process, I think the medical profession are not always fully alive to the thoughtlessness of the soldiers as regards taking care of himself. They provide a safeguard against dangerous disease, but it causes considerable discomfort, yet they are surprised that it is not more willingly adopted. If we want to make inoculation popular generally, I think our efforts should be directed to making its application less painful and unpleasant, even at the expense of some reduction in the period of immunity. The line of thought and enquiry I should like to set before you is whether this cannot be accomplished by using a more diluted serum, or distributing the dose over three or more injections, instead of two as the practice now is, or reducing the amount of serum injected. I only suggest these view, as a layman for your consideration as experts. Since the South African war the dose has been reduced considerably with good results, cannot you go a step further in the same direction? Are you convinced that you have reached the minimum of safety? Are you not shortening at too long a period of immunity. If all discomfort could be avoided in the process of inoculation, an immune period of six months might be sufficient instead of the two years you now aspire to. Then we might look for universal inoculation of all arrivals in this country. These are some of the points I hope you will carefully consider, and the lines on which I look with confidence for an improvement. I place on the table for perusal some correspondence on the subject which we have had with the medical authorities at Home.

"Lastly, as regards blood examination, we all realise that men may, though apparently quite well, have the germs of enteric in the blood, thus becoming means of transmitting the disease. This is often the case with convalescents from enteric even after a considerably period of isolation. Blood examination is therefore of immense value in directing where precautions are necessary. I will leave you gentleman to the consideration of the details of this most important subject and I can assure you that your views and opinions will be received with the greatest interest and in the confident anticipation that by following the practical lines you may suggest we shall take an important step towards stamping on enteric among our soldiers in India."

## THE OUDH BAR ASSOCIATION.

### Memorial for an Amalgamated High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUG. 3.

A deputation of the Oudh Bar Association to-day presented a Memorial to Sir James La Touche, the Lieutenant-Governor, regarding the amalgamated High Court for the United Provinces. The Memorial stated it was frankly recognised that there was an increasing feeling in favour of having a single High Court for the two Provinces. And it seemed clear in the interests of Judicial Administration that a single High Court would be of great advantage. It was at the same time urged that the amalgamated Court ought to be located in Lucknow. This desire of the Oudh people was shared by those of the Province of Agra, forty thousand of whom had, within six weeks, expressed opinions in favour of the Oudh view.

The Lieutenant-Governor replying, said that the main question was whether it is desirable that a single High Court should be established consisting of nine more Judges and exercising jurisdiction over the United Provinces. If this were decided in the affirmative the question of the location of Court was raised, and the conclusion His Honour drew from the Memorial and correspondence was that public opinion did not recognise the advantages of an amalgamated Court. In other matters the Provinces recognize community of interests, but in the matter of their superior Court, Agra and Oudh had chosen to stand apart. His own belief was that just as there is now a single Government in the United Provinces and an amalgamation of revenue jurisdiction, so will there be eventually a single High Court. He thought that the occasion, when a new High Court building and an increase in the number of Judges had been recommended was a suitable time for the consideration of the question of the United Court. But in the absence of any declared public opinion in favour of the establishment of a single Court it need not come up for a generation or more.

It seems probable that Oudh will for an indefinite period retain its separate Court and that the High Court of the North-Western Provinces at Allahabad will pursue its course of development alone.

(For other Telegrams please see Supplement).

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

WHEN Mr. Morley rose to make his first Budget speech as Secretary of State for India, the Benches on his own side of the House were well filled and the Labour Members were present in force, but the rest of the House was a scene of desolation. I am not referring to the public galleries where I may say *en passant* there was a record attendance of Indian "strangers." The Front Opposition Bench had only two occupants—Lord Percy and Lord Balcarres and there were two or three other members scattered over the rest of the seats reserved for the Unionists. Mr. Morley made a point of this "Where" he asked, "is the great Imperial Party?" Thereupon one of the Labourites (Mr. John Ward) turned round and counted the Conservatives, informing the House that there were six of them all told! Earl Percy later said that the absence of Conservative members did not imply any lack of interest (some irreverent person here inquired if there was a cricket match) and that the Liberals though, they were in greater force, had not come to bless but to ban Mr. Morley. It was rumoured beforehand that Mr. Morley intended to emulate Mr. Haldane whose speech in explaining his much exercised Army Scheme was of such prodigious length. Mr. Morley in his introductory remarks seemed to confirm this report, but instead of speaking for three hours he only spoke for an hour and a half which is not out of the way for such an occasion. Apart from the lucidity and finish of his statements which made it a pleasure to listen to him, the most striking characteristic of Mr. Morley's fine performance was his pronounced optimism—an optimism which his critics—the cross-grained Keir-Hardie and the lugubrious Mr. Herbert Roberts seemed to resent as a highly improper thing. Another interesting feature must be noted. I met the other day a man who prides himself upon being *au fait* and in the course of conversation Mr. Morley's name was mentioned. I had heard, I said, that he was thought a great deal of at the India Office. "Oh" said my friend, "he is entirely in the hands of Sir Arthur Godley." Whether the existence of such an impression has reached the ears of Mr. Morley or not I cannot say, but he was particularly careful this afternoon to let it be understood that he was not the mouthpiece of others and that he did not address the House as a barrister from a brief. He even claimed that the statistics he presented were his own. He admitted indeed that he was indebted to them in the rough to the staff of the India Office, but he claimed that the form in which he gave them to the House was that he had adopted after giving them his careful consideration. Some of his sentences remain in the memory. "Sun-dried bureaucrat" is one. Another was his declaration that "the India administration is no inert and lifeless bureaucracy but a great vital machine of government." Another of his phrases may be commended to the attention of a certain school of politicians who are so cocksure about everything. "The man who dogmatises about anything is not very wise, but the man who dogmatises about India is a simpleton." Again, "it was a fantastic and ludicrous dream that we could transplant British institutions into India; but we could transfer the spirit of these institutions that tempered the principles and maxims of those who acted and those who had to abide by them." In bringing his remarks to a close he dealt with the question of employing Indians in higher offices, and said a definite move ought to be made with a view to giving competent men the same access to the highest posts in the administration as we give to our own people. In India they should persist in the experiment of having a great and effective administration, with free speech and free meeting. That was a noble and arduous task, and he commended the policy to the House of Commons.

The traditional speech from the Front Opposition Bench was made by Earl Percy as a former ex-Under Secretary of State for India—the House of Commons now contains no Conservative Member who has filled the office Mr. Morely occupies—and then Mr. Keir Hardie moved his amendment. The 89 members who voted for placing the salary of the Secretary of State on the Home Estimates in order to give Parliament an opportunity for another Indian debate every year consisted of certain Liberals, apparently all the Labour men and some Nationalists. So far as I see the few Unionists in attendance voted with the Government. Before six o'clock the House was thoroughly exhausted and those who spoke, subsequently, did so, not because those present wanted to hear them, but because the wanted to hear themselves. The House readily agreed to Mr. Morley's motion closuring the debate, and the whole thing was over by seven o'clock. Some members who had put down amendments, including Sir John Jardine, did not get a chance of speaking.

### A FACT.

On Tuesday last a Member of Parliament, who has sat in the House of Commons for many years, and a man who is universally respected, even though he represents a cause which all Conservatives and some Liberals cordially dislike, came to me and asked if I would read a question he had drafted and which he proposed to put to Mr. Morley. The substance of the question was to ask the right hon. gentleman if it was the fact that a native of India could be appointed to any official position under the Government of this country carrying a salary of more than £10 or £20 a month, I forget which. I told him that if he waited until the following morning he would see in the papers that an Indian had been appointed to a position the salary of which was Rs. 4,000 a month. I alluded to the selection of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee to fill the vacant judgeship in the Bengal High Court caused by the death of Mr. Justice Henderson. I asked my friend where he got his information, and he replied that his informant was an Indian gentleman. Either he misunderstood the Indian gentleman or the latter was a—what shall I say? At any rate, my friend was very grateful that I prevented him from putting a question which, as he said, would have made him the laughing stock of the whole House. It is a pity that some other members, who pose as authorities on subjects about which they have only a surface knowledge, or are profoundly ignorant, are not equally sensitive to ridicule.

### INDIA AND ANGLO-INDIA: SOME UNOFFICIAL IMPRESSIONS.

Under this title a paper was read in connection with the East India Association on Monday by Mr. Arthur Sawtell, late of Lahore. The principal point to which attention was invited on the paper was the subject of the relations between the ruling race and the people in India. He maintains that the conditions of Anglo-Indian life favour that aloofness from the people of the country that is generally recognised as a handicap on the success of British rule in India. Moreover he repeats the charge one occasionally hears from the lips of Bengalees—I have never heard it from the lips of an Indian of Bombay—that "the memsahib is a contributory cause of the increased aloofness between the Englishman and the Indian in India." On this point he met an opponent in the person of a Parsee lady visitor, Mrs. Rustomjee Furdoonjee, who when in India, lives up-country. She vindicated the English lady from the accusation so ungallantly made by the author. Mrs. Furdoonjee said her experience was that the memsahib shows a great desire to come closer to Indian women, but there were difficulties, one of the principal of which was language. The discussion was continued by Mr. Whitworth, Sir Lepel Griffin and others. Dr. John Pollen also made an interesting contribution to the discussion. He did not, he said, quite agree with his friend, Sir Lepel Griffin in his assertion that there was no such thing as "a subject race" in India. It was no doubt a mistake to speak of the "Rulers and the Ruled"—as distinct races or peoples—for, as they all knew, the officials in India consisted of Europeans and Natives, principally the latter. "The Native officials, the 'real Rulers, were far more numerous than the European—and the Judiciary was mainly manned by Natives. Many of the High Court and District and Sessions Judges, and nearly all the Subordinate Judges were Natives of India—and—as Law now reigned supreme throughout the land—they were really masters. The few hundred Civilians who were sometimes erroneously called Rulers—were really their servants, and, seeing that these Civil Servants were, for the most parts, Europeans, they might well be described as a "subject race." He was glad to hear the eloquent testimony Mrs. Rustomjee had so earnestly borne as to the attitude of her European sisters. Mrs. Rustomjee—was a daughter of the famous Patel family in Bombay—so well known for culture and high intellectual gifts, and was the daughter-in-law of his old friend, Furdomji of Hyderabad—the well-known Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, who had done so much to bring Natives and Europeans together socially. He was delighted to hear her speak, as she did, of European ladies in India, and from his own experience of his fellow countrywomen in the plains during his thirty-two years service, he could confidently endorse all Mrs. Rustomjee had said. He could mention many names, but he would confine himself to two. He well remembered how during the early days of the dread Plague in Bombay, when every one looked upon it as a dangerously contagious disease Mrs. Herbert Birdwood, the wife of the Senior Member of Council, used to mount her bicycle and ride down to the Arthur Road Fever Hospital every morning to encourage the nurses in attendance on the plague patients. He also wished to allude to the noble services rendered by Mrs. Adams Wyllie (now Mrs. Adams Wyllie Doughty) in establishing an Hospital for the poor in Bombay. How often could she be seen in the heat of midday riding down to the wards to attend upon and dress with her own hand the wounds and sores of the poorest of the poor! It was deeds like these that endeared Englishwomen to the natives of India—and in this connection he ventured to mention also the name of his own sister-in-law—Mrs. Fred Pollen, who had done so much for the Schools and Zenanas of the North-West. These were but types—but they represented the true spirit of the sometimes maligned Mem sahib. Admitting there was much force in what Mrs. Rustomjee said as to the bar presented by ignorance of each other's language in preventing English ladies visiting their sisters in the Zenanas more frequently, Dr. Pollen suggested that with the spread of "Esperanto" this bar might soon disappear. At any rate, a knowledge of Esperanto on both sides would certainly assist conversation and smooth the way to closer intimacy between the Europeans and Natives

### GILT EDGED SECURITIES AND MODERN LUXURY.

There is a very interesting article in the Financial and Commercial Supplement of the *Times* on the anxiety and bewilderment that have been caused by the recent behaviour of the Consols market. What are the causes of the "constant dwindling away of the price of the finest security in the world"? This is a question more easily asked than answered. The *Times* however without professing infallibility marshals a variety of causes that have operated, or may have operated, to bring about the present situation. One of the adverse influences is the widened powers given to trustees in these days. At a time when considerable additions to the National Debt were clearly inevitable the Trustees Acts were amended so as to bring colonial loans within the category of trust securities. "The step is held to have been questionable on many counts, financially regarded; the municipal, railway and other stocks already included in the scope of trustee investments were, roughly, at any rate, selected; but, as the *Times* points out, "there is no check whatever in the case of the loans of the self-governing colonies, except the readiness of the market to lend, and that, of course, is ultimately merely a matter of price." If the trustee looks askance at Consols *a fortiori* the-man-in-the street turns up his nose at a security yielding such a small rate of interest. "A private individual who bought Consols, to hold as an investment, in any substantial amount would nowadays be regarded as a portent." This is a polite way of putting it. In Capel Court such a man would not be called "a portent." A much stronger term would be applied to him. Some of the reasons for the present position of Consols lie upon the surface. "Motor-cars and the consequent fur-coats, the ever-growing costliness of feminine decoration and "the modern habit of dining uncomfortably and on preposterous terms at hotels," while the relentless Chancellor, snips with his abhorred shears' a shilling out of every pound that we earn or receive—these are a few of the influences which have led investors to forsake the arid austerity of the Consols market and to look for a security which will pay them something." This habit of taking one's meal "uncomfortably and on preposterous terms" at hotels and restaurants, seem to be increasing even amongst people who have well-appointed houses of their own. You may go any day to half a dozen establishments of the kind in the West End and find them all filled. At a certain well-known and expensive establishment in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly Circus one of the tables, at which about 20 can sit down, is filled every day at luncheon entirely by smartly-dressed ladies, apparently members of some club. A foreign lady, who visits London nearly every season and has many friends in Society, said to me the other day:—"People who used formerly to invite me to their houses to dine, now ask me to dine with them at a restaurant, which I don't find nearly so nice." Such is the craze for appearing in public that it has become the fashion for fashionable ladies to give teaparties at a restaurant or an hotel, instead of in their own beautiful drawing-rooms.

### CRICKET IN INDIA.

Under the heading "A Pillar of Parsee Cricket," the *Spotrsman* of last Wednesday contains a valedictory article on Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, who is leaving us to-day for Aix-les-Bains where he will undergo a course of treatment preparatory to embarking for Bombay. The terms in which the leading sporting daily refers to Mr. Framjee Patel testify to the regard in which he is held by the men of light and leading in the cricketing world at home, and I myself, from personal knowledge, can endorse all that the *Sportsman* says as to his popularity, both at Lords and the Oval. I met Mr. Patel yesterday, with Mr. Raphael, father of the celebrated Surrey batsman, and he was full of gratitude for the kindness extended to him during his visit to London, not only by the heads of the game with which he is so honourably identified but by many old English friends who have been glad to renew their acquaintance with him. In describing last week the brilliant reception given by Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, I pointed out the political value of such gatherings in making English people and Indians better known to one another. I observe that Mr. Patel, in his talk with the *Sportsman* representative, mentioned, as amongst the advantages of cricket in India, its usefulness in breaking down caste barriers and producing a better understanding between the different classes of your varied community. This is not sufficiently recognised and I almost wish that Mr. Morley could have read the *Sportsman* article before he rose this afternoon in the House of Commons to make his Indian Budget speech.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

The King, a notification in the "London Gazette" informs us, has granted to a number of gentlemen authority to accept and wear insignia of the Order of El Aliyeh conferred upon them by the Sultan of Zanzibar. Recipients include in second class Mr. Bomanji Maneckji, in third class Mr Kursetji Kowasji and Mr. Pestonji Bhicaji Nariman, and in fourth class Mr. Maneckji Bomanji Dalal.

In an account of the estate sales of last week it is mentioned with regard to some East Anglian properties disposed of, the auctioneer was Mr. Charles Bidwell, a very appropriate name. Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.

Dr. Evelyn Shirley Shuckburgh, the much esteemed late Fellow and assistant tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who died suddenly last week, in the train between Berwick and Edinburgh, was the father of Sir Arthur Godley's Private Secretary, an old Etonian and Cantab.

## THE MYSORE FACTORIES REGULATIONS.

### Appointment of Certifying Surgeons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 3.

The Maharaja of Mysore has appointed every Medical Officer of the Government, of or above the grade of Apothecary, to be a Certifying Surgeon for the purposes of the Mysore Factories Regulations, in respect to the whole of the local area for which he is Medical Officer, outside the head-quarters of the Civil Surgeon, if any, of his district.

## THE SINAI INCIDENT.

### Lord Cromer's Views.

MOSLEM FANATICISM.

A White Paper was issued on July 16 containing the the correspondence which took place between the British and Turkish Governments with regard to the Tabah dispute together with some valuable and timely remarks by the Earl of Cromer upon the historical aspects of the case, the actual events which led up to the "incident" of last spring, the situation in Egypt as affected by the affair and the feeling among the Moslem population. The claim of the Egyptian Government was based as is well known, upon the Imperial Firman of April, 1892, and subsequent telegrams confirming the incoming Khedive, Abbas Hilmi Pasha in all the the territories ruled by his predecessor Tewik Pasha on April 13 1892. Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer) wrote to Tigrane Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs as follows:

"Your Excellency is aware that no alteration can be made in the firmans regulating the relations between the Sublime Porte and Egypt without the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government. It was on this account that I was instructed to invite your Excellency's attention to the insertion in the present firman of a definition of boundaries which differed from that contained in the firman issued to his Highness the late Khedive, and which, if read by itself, appeared to imply that the Sinai Peninsula would for the future depend administratively, not on the Khedivate of Egypt, but on the Vilayet of the Hedjaz. The telegram from the Grand Vizier, which your Excellency has done me the honour to communicate to me, makes it clear, however, that the Sinai Peninsula—that is to say, the territory bounded to the east by a line running in a south-easterly direction from a point a short distance to the east of El-Arish to the head of the Gulf of Akaba—is to continue to be administered by Egypt. The fort of Akaba, which lies to the east of the line in question, will thus form part of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz. Her Majesty's Government signified to the Sublime Porte some weeks ago, through her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, their willingness to assent to this arrangement. Under this circumstances, I am instructed to declare that her Britannic Majesty's Government consent to the definition of boundaries contained in the present firman, as supplemented, amended, explained by the telegram of the 8th instant from his Highness the Grand Vizier, which they consider as annexed to, and as forming part of, the firman, and that they entertain no objection to the official promulgation of the firman, with the addition of the above-mentioned explanatory telegram."

The Egyptian position was never called in question until the early part of this year, when, for reasons best known to himself, the Sultan ordered the occupation of Tabah and El Arish. With the subsequent events the public have already been acquainted, and it is sufficient to say here that after efforts had been made, without success, by the Egyptian Government to effect a settlement direct, the matter was put into the hands of Sir Nicholas O'Con

process of misrepresentation, opinions which would otherwise be non-existent."

The British Agent enumerates various objections against repression, but adds :

"Whilst holding this opinion at present, however, I am not prepared to say that if, in consequence of the misrepresentations of the Pan-Islamic Press, any section of the public passed from words to deeds, and public tranquility became seriously menaced, it would not be the duty of the Government to brush aside these objections, and to resort to measures of repression. I trust that the occasion will not occur."

"I should add that, however strongly the conduct of those educated or semi-educated men who, by their writings, have excited Moslem opinion be condemned, I do not consider that this condemnation can, with any degree of justice, be extended to those who were their dupes. On the contrary, I think that no impartial person can fail to recognise that the moslems of Egypt have recently been placed in a position of much difficulty. Their religious sympathies drew them in one direction. Their material interest drew them in another and absolutely opposite direction. Apart from the fact that the former is, for a while at all events, probably the more powerful of these two sentiments, it is to be observed that it can be no matter for surprise that a great many of the least educated classes failed to recognise the wholly contradictory nature of the two aspirations. Many wished the Sultan to triumph, because he was a Moslem, and at the same time failed to realise that such a triumph would have sounded the death-knell of Egyptian reform, and would have connoted a return to the abuses of the past. It is the extreme inconsistency of the Oriental mind which renders Eastern affairs so difficult of comprehension, and, I should add, so interesting to Europeans."

THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON.

"However, this may be, the conclusion to be drawn from recent events is abundantly clear. A permanent increase will have to take place in the number of the British garrison. The expenditure, over and above that which would be incurred in the United Kingdom, will be paid by the Egyptian Treasury. It is manifestly just that it should not fall on the British taxpayers. The extra expenditure is to be regretted, as there are many other directions in which more money, might with advantage, be spent in Egypt. But this is a very minor consideration in comparison with the absolute necessity for taking steps to establish confidence in the minds of the public that order and tranquility can easily be maintained.

In a final despatch, also dated Cairo, May 21, Lord Cromer encloses a very remarkable anonymous letter addressed to him, as "The Reformer of Egypt," by a man who he thinks is an Ulema, probably of Turkish extraction, in which occurs the following passage :—

"You will say : 'Be thankful, Oh, men of Egypt and bless those who benefit you; and very many of us—those who presserve a free mind and are not ruled by flattery and guile—are thankful. But thanks lie on the surface of the heart, and beneath is a deep well. While peace is in the land the spirit of Islam sleeps. We hear the Imam cry out in the mosque against the unbelievers, but his words pass by like wind and are lost. Children hear them for the first time and do not understand them; old men have heard them from childhood and pay no need. But it is said, 'There is war between England and Abdul-Hamid Khan. If that be so, a change must come. The words of the Imam are echoed in every heart and every Moslem hears only the cry of the faith. As men we do not love the sons of Osman : the children at the breast know their works, and that they have

TRODDEN DOWN THE EGYPTIANS.

like dry reeds. But as Moslems they are our breathren ; the Khalif holds the sacred places and the noble relics. Though the Khalif were hapless as Bayezid, cruel as Murad, or mad as Ibrahim, he is the shadow of God, and every Moslem must leap up at his call as the willing servant to his master, though the wolf may devour his child while he does his master's work. The call of the Sultan is the call of the faith ; it carries with it the command of the Prophet (blessings, &c.) I and many more trust that all may yet be peace : but, if it be war be sure that he who has a sword will draw it, he who has a club will strike with it. The women will cry from the house-tops, 'God, give victory to Islam!' You will say, 'The Egyptain is more ungrateful than a dog, which remembers the hand that fed him. He is foolish as the madman who pulls down the roof-trees of his house upon himself! It may be so to worldly eyes, but in the time of danger to Islam the Moslem turns away from the things of this world and thirsts only for service of his faith even though he looks in the face of death. May God (His Name be glorified) avert the evil!"

THE POWER OF ISLAM.

Commenting upon the latter Lord Cromer says the frame of mind therein indicated forms an important factor in the Egyptian situation. It might be a matter for surprise that the Turkish name or the prospect of reverting in any degree to a Turkish regime should inspire in Egyptiany sentiments but that of fear. But the present generation know little or nothing of Turkish misrule under the old Khedives :

"Closing their eyes to the numberous object-lessons around them, they look only to the fact that they are themselves a Moslem people, placed to some extent under Christian guidance which they would gladly see exchanged for the rule of their co-religionists under the direct control of the Head of their Faith. I do not, of course, wish to be understood as implying that all, or even a majority of the Egyptians of the young or older generations are inspired by this sentiment. But a strong leaven of it undoubtedly exists, and when skilfully and eloquently put forward it can hardly fail to spread among the mass of the people, whose sympathies are always keenly alive to appeals directed from this quarter."

Lord Cromer points out, of course, that a return to Turkish authority would simply spell ruin for Egypt and its inhabitants. But fortunately the country still has him as its wise though firm administrator, and he, as was shown by the recent speeches of Sir Edward Grey, can look to the Foreign office for that material and moral support, without which British authority in Egypt might speedily become a thing of the past.


## TWO OPERATIONS FOR KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain and Weakness in the Back ;
Dizzy Spells ; Poor Appetite ;
Urinary Disorders, etc.
Patient suffered 30 Years, and
28 Doctors took up the Case.

3, Maxwell Place,
Uddingston, Glasgow, Scotland.

For thirty years I was a martyr to what I always believe was kidney disease. The first sign I can well remember, was a dull pain and weakness in my back, followed by headaches and dizzy spells. My body and limbs swelled, and my eyesight was affected; I lost my appetite, and my tongue used to be thickly coated. (I ought also to tell you, as further proof of my trouble being with the kidneys, that the urine was very thick and unnatural.)

During those thirty years of suffering, I tried doctor after doctor, without getting any better. Altogether twenty-eight doctors took up my case, but all alike seemed unable to help me. Twice I was obliged to undergo agonising operations, and these failing to relieve me, the doctors declared I could never be cured.

I had spent nearly all my savings on doctors' fees and medicines, when, about four months ago, I came to hear of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I began with these, and before many days had passed I could tell they were doing me good; my back was certainly a little easier, and sleep at nights was more refreshing. I continued with the medicine, and it is one of the greatest pleasures in my life to be able to tell you that they have made me quite a different woman. I feel better now than I have been for the past thirty years. My appetite is wonderfully improved, and I do not suffer like I used to from backache and headache. My eyesight is better, and I am not troubled with the dizzy spells; the urine is clear and natural.

I gladly give you permission to publish this, and I hope it will be helpful to others.

Yours gratefully,
(Signed) (Mrs.) E. MILLS.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 a box, or 6 boxes for Rs. 10. Of all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan, Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street London, England, post free on receipt of price.


## NAVAL WEDDING.

### Daughter of the First Sea Lord Married.

AN interesting naval wedding took place on Saturday July 14, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, when Commander Henry Blackett, R. N., son of the late Mr. John Charles Blackett, was married to Miss Pamela Fisher, youngest daughter of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the King. Commander Blackett has many friends in Bombay when he was a frequent visitor during his period of service as First Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Melpomene." The Reverend Canon Blake, of Southsea, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Reverend J. C. Blackett, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's. The bride, who wasgiven away by her father, wore a simple white satin gown trimmed with lace and a net and lace veil. Commander Hughes-Onslow, R. N., acted as bestman.

Among those present at the wedding were: The Maharaja of Burdwan, the Danish Minister, Lord Tweedmouth (First Lord of the Admiralty), Viscount Goschen and the Hon. Miss Goschen, the Countess of Gosford and the Ladies Acheson, Lord and Lady Congleton, Lord Ellenborough, Admiral Sir Michael and Lady Culme-Seymour, Admiral Sir Edmund and the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Admiral Sir Richard and the Hon. Lady Tracey, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Admiral Sir Archibald and Lady Douglas, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Hotham, Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Admiral Henderson, Admiral and Mrs. Boyes, Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Lord and Lady Kelvin, Captain and Lady Adelaide Kotvilie, Admiral Sir Alfred and Lady Paget, the American Naval Attache and Mrs. Gubbons, Admiral Kross, Admiral Burr, Sir Philip and Lady Watts, Sir Andrew and Lady [illegible], Admiral and Mrs. Inglefield, Admiral [illegible]gott, Admiral and Mrs. Riddell, Admiral Victor Montagu, Admiral and Mrs. Holland, Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Admiral Sneid, Sir Evan and Lady MacGregor, Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., Sir Ronald and Lady Lane and Captain and Mrs. Jellicoe.

Lady Fisher afterwards held a reception at 16, Queen Anne's-gate, in the large drawing-room overlooking the Birdcage-walk. The wedding presents included an enamel and diamond cipher pendant from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a diamond and enamel brooch from Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, a pearl and diamond ornament from the Maharaja of Burdwan, and a large silver tea-tray from the Lords of the Admiralty. Lady Fisher gave her daughter a pearl necklace. Sir John and Lady Fisher between them gave her a large diamond bow brooch. The bridegroom's gifts included a silver fitted dressing case. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford sent a silver mirror ; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards an amethyst and pearl brooch, and the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton a turquoise bangle. From the lieutenants who served in the "Renown" from 1897 to 1902 there was a diamond pendant, and a large diamond corsage ornament was the joint gift of forty-seven of Miss Fisher's friends.

## FACTORY WORKING IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Government has issued the following Resolution on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1905:—

RESOLUTION.—The amount of inspection work done during the year under report was satisfactory, but it is noticed that three factories in the Hyderabad District, two in Khandesh, and one in Thar and Parkar escaped inspection altogether, while 73 factories were not inspected by the Joint Inspectors.

The total factory population rose from 188,106 to 200,434.

His Excellency in Council notices with satisfaction the steady decrease in the percentage of accidents in factories, though belting was still responsible for a large number of minor mishaps in Bombay City. The attention of managers of factories in the Mofussil should be drawn to the necessity of reporting all minor accidents.

The suggestion made by the Chief Inspector of Factories regarding the employment of an overseer to guard against the waste of water by millhands should be brought to the notice of managers of factories.

Government await the report of the Collector of Bombay as regards the questions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his forwarding memorandum.

The question referred to in the Government of India's letter dated the 8th March, as to the adequacy of the inspecting establishment in the Bombay Presidency, is under consideration and will hereafter form the subject of a further report.

The attention of District Officers should again be invited to the Government Resolution dated the 10th August, 1904, regarding the punctual submission of their reports.

## ALLEGED THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged Sultan Samad, a servant of the complainant Mahomed Bhai Hassan Ali, styling himself as Doctor, with theft of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 50. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the accused.

The complainant's story was that his wife lost a bangle on 23rd ultimo and suspecting the accused, who was in his employ, taxed him. Both accused and his wife had left complinants' service.

Complainant then gave information to the police, who arrested the accused and searched his clothes and box and having found nothing went to the kitchen and after some search found the gold bangle amongst a heap of ashes.

The case for the defence was that accused's wife was seriously assaulted by complainant, because she would not work and wanted to leave the service of complainant. The accused showed the Court a black eye and other injuries. The accused stated that as both he and his wife were assaulted they went to the house of one Hajee Essack Haji Mehta, a salt merchant, and complained to him. The latter wrote one note to the complainant regarding the assault and another to the police. While accused and another person were going to hand over the letters, the accused was arrested. The complainant when cross-examined denied that the letter contained any refrence to the alleged assault, but when asked by the Court to produce it, it did contain reference to the assault made by the complainant. The Court held, that the complainant's denial of this fact, together with the uncorroborated evidence of the complainent's wife, and the fact that both the accused and his wife had some grievance against the complainant, prevented it from convicting the accused. He was accordingly acquitted.

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Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOTOR-CAR BRINGS MANY CHANGES.

THE prospect of an autumn session has hurried the London season to an untimely end. The old order of season, when Society made merry at high pressure from Easter to Goodwood, is as dead as the dodo. Already town houses are closing, and there is a general exodus from Mayfair and Belgravia. Without a doubt, the season is in extremis. Attempts have been made to artificially prolong its life—a belated Court has been fixed for July 13th—but men and women who recognize that an autumn session means a compulsory return to town have declined to encourage these well-meant efforts to stimulate West End trade. Judged from the strictly business standpoint, the season has been a quiet one. Hotels, it is true, have been filled to excess, the charitable fetes that have been held have swelled the coffers of many philanthropic agencies, and the few really popular plays now before the public have been presented to crowded houses nightly, but for this we must thank the American invasion and the great English middle-class. A combination of circumstances has conspired against Society with a big "S."

THE CAUSE OF THE DULL SEASON.

With the Court in mourning and the Queen thus cut off from the round of social engagements, the Prince and Princess of Wales absent first in India, then in Spain, and lastly in Norway, and not a single adult Prince of the Blood in the country, it was inevitable that the season would suffer sadly. Then the death of Lady Howe threw half Society into mourning; while the Stock Exchange dullness and the consequent general shortage of money in the West End also had its effect. Naturally, the first to suffer at the expense of a season shorn of some of its glories were the Court modistes, and there have been woe and lamentation in many ateliers during the last few weeks. Of course, the trousseau of Princess Ena provided employment for many English hands, as did, in a lesser degree, that of Lady Mary Hamilton, but the dressmakers to the "Smart Set" depend more on the steady flow of orders from their well-dressed clients than on a special order of this kind, and it is a fact, and a very melancholy fact for the fashionable dressmakers, that the modern society woman, either from inclination or necessity, does not order as many frocks as she used to do. A Court dressmaker who numbers more than one member of the Royal Family among her clientele endorsed this :—"Three or four smart gowns for the races, which are afterwards worn for other society functions, a few pretty toilettes for Henley, and a small selection of visiting and evening gowns make up a fashionable woman's wardrobe. "The women of to-day—largely owing to the example set by certain society grandes dames, whose word is law—do not at all mind being seen a dozen or more times in the same gown. "Then the motor has enormously reduced the number of dresses necessary in order to go through the London season. Women who spend half their days in the car have neithter the time nor the opportunity to change their frocks half a dozen times a day. The motoring coat must be very smart indeed, but it must also be utilitarian, and it does not offer the artist in dress the same opportunity for elaboration and decorative effect as, say, an Ascot frock, or a toilette de bal."

HOW THE DRESSMAKERS SUFFER.

"Many of our society women wear the same dress morning and afternoon, with, perhaps, a smarter hat in the afternoon, and do not change until evening. Even at night the high evening dress has had a considerable vogue both at theatres and restaurants. The tea-gown is another expensive luxury one which a welldressed woman would lavish £60 or £70 if it were trimmed with lace. In the rush of the season women haven't the time to be constantly slipping in and out of gowns, and the dressmaker consequently suffers." The ladies tailor, on the other hand, has benefited by the new conditions. The smart, well-cut gowns for the river and Cowes, and the multitude of outdoor functions to which the smart woman motors, are tailormade, and the passing season has been an uncommonly good one from the point of view of the fashionable tailor. The Court florist necessarily suffers when society tires of entertaining. The motor-car, which takes people away for week-ends, was blamed by Mr. E. Goodyer, the famous Court florist, for the broken season. This same authority also holds the absence of the Queen and the fact that we have had no Royal visitors responsible for a season which, as he expressed it, "was not by any means as good as last year." The motor-car was also instanced by a representative of Hampton and Sons as in part responsible for the decadence of the town mansion. "The motor-car has had an unmistakable effect on those houses which used to let at from 500 to 1,000 guineas for the season," he explained to a *Tribune* inquirer. "The people who used to take these houses for the season now go to an hotel, entertain lavishly for a few days, and then motor back to the country. The cost is enormous while it lasts, but the season for them is only of a few days' duration."

## DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

### Alleged Malicious Allegations.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, resumed the hearing of the suit brought by William G. Whyte against F. H. De Brito, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him for false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiff, said the amount of Rs. 2,050 was an important item for consideration. It shewed that Mr. Brito charged Rs. 50 as his commission for the loan. For his own purposes he did not divulge the fact for a long time. The defendant could not explain why Rs. 2,050 were made payable on the 27th March. The sum of Rs. 1,459 was already due ; how then could the whole amount of the note be said to be due on the 27th March ! The point had already been made clear that the accounts were never made up by Glade and Co. officially, although the native clerks might have done so for their own benefit. The learned counsel read some of the defendant's chits and severely animadverted upon them as showing the questionable way in which he proceeded to work. The accounts were never prepared officially in Glade and Co's office ; and as they were prepared privately by the native clerks, Mr. Brito must have paid for them. The learned counsel referred to the accounts between the parties to show that the defendant had utterly failed, in the accounts which he himself had put in, to prove that the plaintiff had committed any fraud upon the Insurance Company. The defendant made out three different statements, and when the plaintiff asked him which he adhered to, he could not give a satisfactory reply. He had gone on trimming his case as he went along. The cheque was an important point in the case. If there was a document more important to Mr. Brito than any other, it was the cheque. And yet it appeared he got it back from the Bank and destroyed it. The defendant had shown great skill in the way he dealt with his documents ; he had destroyed some, and as to others he said they were missed while his office was being shifted from one place to another. This was an accidental libel. Every allegation was false. It was made most deliberately out of sheer spite and malice. The defendant had committed himself so far as to utter a gross libel of a young European, whom he accused of gross fraud, and whose social and professional ruin he sought to accomplish. Plaintiff, therefore, asked his lordship to hold that a man who uttered such a libel had rendered his self liable to substantial, if not, vindictive damages. Plaintiff was a young man who got a salary of Rs.600 a month, and whose position, therefore, was such as to entitle him to Rs. 7,000 damages at least any day for this wicked libel. He had been most cruelly and brutally treated by the defendant. The learned counsel asked his lordship to look at the after-conduct of the defendant. He did not show a tinge of remorse and had persisted in adhering to the libel. The learned counsel argued that this was a case not only for damages, but for substantial damages.

His lordship took time to consider his dicision.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade .... | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kumbarwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khadakwada .. | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ..... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 0 | 1 | 47 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion..... | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Total..... | 5 | 5 | 142 |
| Total plague deaths to date.. | 133,509 | 119 | 73 |
| Same date last year..... | 11 | 10 | |

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 13 | 12 |


# THE NEW LAXATIVE

**For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.**

## Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

**BISHOP'S MAXILS** do not cause Nausea or Griping.
**BISHOP'S MAXILS** are Certain and Effective.
**BISHOP'S MAXILS** are Mild and Gentle in Action.
**BISHOP'S MAXILS** are Suited to Both Sexes.
**BISHOP'S MAXILS** do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

## Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

***Habitual Constipation.***

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of ***Bishop's Maxils***, which may be had of all Chemists.

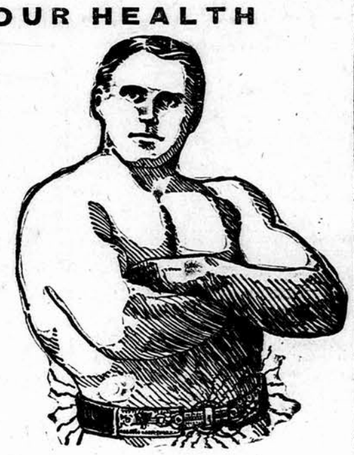
*Prepared only by*

# ALFRED BISHOP Ld.

**48, Spelman Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

Sold by { THE AUSTRALIAN STORES, Hornby Road, Bombay
M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## HOW IS YOUR HEALTH



AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition ? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach ? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs ? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be ? Is your health as good as it was ? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

**Cook's Electric Body Battery**

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

**C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.**
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

# VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, troublings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with : removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 15 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of VETARZOBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZARTOTAN, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier, and VETARZO Special (Nature's supplement).

*The British Medical Journal says:*
"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

# BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

*Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

# DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have continued myself and in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
*Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. F. C. CROFT,
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S name, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN

## MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER

when selecting an artificial food for their babies

THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS

of

# MELLIN'S FOOD

It is easily digestible and very assimilable and nourishing. It is readily soluble and may be prepared in a few seconds. It is free from husks and indigestible matter, which would cause irritation.

The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all dealers throughout India.

*Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," can be had on application.*

# INDIGESTION CURED.

[INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH."]

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is ? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my housework. This state of affairs continuing for so long, seemed to completely wreck my constitution.

"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans, and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated !

Bile Beans for biliousness are the safest family medicine and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Obtainable of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R.1. or packed and post free from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand, Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price, R. 1.2 per bottle, or Rs. 6 for six bottles.

**Important Warning.**

Genuine Bile Beans are not sold loose : being put up in sealed bottles only. Each bottle bears the full name, Bile Beans for Biliousness

**SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.**

Try Bile Beans free of cost. Send your name and address, the accompanying coupon, and one Anna stamp (to cover return postage) for Sample Bottle to Bile Bean Co., above address.

COUPON
B. G. 4-8-06.

# Bile Beans for Biliousness

## LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

# VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

# SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

*Insist on SAVARESSE'S*

# The Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.


## TELEGRAMS.

### VAGARIES OF OFFICE ROUTINE.

### Two Diametrically Opposed Orders.

STRANGE PREDICAMENT OF A BURMA OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 3.

A Meiktila correspondent writes:—Dobson, who held a temporary job in a remote corner of Burma having fallen desperately ill, applied for leave and in the same week Robson, a permanant, hand who worked a few miles away was accidentally drowned, There was no daily *Dak* to the place where Dobson lay racked with fever and what seemed to him to be an age elapsed before he heard from head-quarters. Then he received two letters, one directing him to produce, by return post, a medical certificate to support his statement he was seriously ill, and the other announcing his promotion to a pucca post in consequence of the death of poor Robson and calling on him for immediate submission of a certificate of sound health.

The two documents which thus asked for diametrically opposite reports were written within a few hours of each other and were signed by the same genius who must have been fully aware that there was not a doctor within 200 miles of Dobson to certify either way. Disgusted with this sort of tomfoolery, the sick man put the precious letter in the fire and took what is called "French Leave" and lost both appointments.

## ARMENIAN CHURCH CASE.

### Time Allowed for Settlement out of Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 3.

In the Armenian Church case in the Chief Court of Rangoon, this afternoon Mr. Gasper's cross-examined was concluded and Mr. Swales was examined upon some necessary repairs it was intended to carry out to the Armenian Church in Merchant Street, principally about the heightening of a wall.

Mr. Justice Bigge expressed the following opinion as to the course the litigants should adopt:—"I put it to Mr. Cowasjee, counsel for the defendants, whether it would not be practicable at this stage of the case that what I have previously referred to as spiritual matters, should be decided outside the Court by some spiritual authority and I added. that it seemed to me that it was hardly seemly that affairs of this religious body should be investigated in a Court somewhat after the manner of the investigation of affairs of a litigant Limited Company. Mr. Higinbotham stated that it might be of assistance to have an expression of opinion of mine definitely stated on this point, and so I said that I was most strongly of opinion that such matters as I have referred to, and notably the question of membership of the Rangoon Armenian Church, should be settled in a way I have indicated rather than by Civil Courts, though, of course, if it proved impracticable to so settle it, it would be my duty to do so. Mr. Cawasjee stated that, as far as his client, Mr. J. Vertandes, was concerned he thought there would be no difficulty in settling the matter on the lines indicated, but that there were other defendants whose instructions it would be necessary to take before any agreement could be arrived at on this point. I then indicated that I thought that the matters which had been proposed by Mr. Higinbotham to refer to the arbitrament of the Archbishop of Julfa were matters which would be more suitably dealt with outside than here and it was suggested that if at this point a short postponement were granted, there might be a chance of having these matters so decided. I therefore postpone the further hearing of the case to Tuesday."

## ALLEGED FORGERY BY A SIND MIR.

### Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 3.

At the instance of Mr. Moysly, Colonisation Officer of Jamrao Canal, the grandson of His Highness Mir Fatehkhan of Mir Purkhas, named Mir Fazalkhan, was placed before the District Magistrate, Hyderabad (Sind). He was charged with forgery of a document to the effect that Mr. Chatfield, the former Colonisation Officer had given him 1,000 acres of land. The District Magistrate, after recording evidence, committed the accused to take his trial in the Sessions Court,

## WHEAT TRAFFIC AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 3.

During the past month 194,852 tons of wheat was brought into Karachi by the North-Western Railway. The total receipts of up-country produce received at Karachi during the past month were 2,43,539 tons.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1906.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, next the 7th instant from 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

WITH the permission of the prison authorities, Mr. Thaw, who shot Mr. White in New York, celebrated the Fourth of July by paying for ice-cream and cakes for all his fellow-prisoners. He wished to repeat his generosity the following day, but this was not allowed.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government and the services of Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta, I. C. S., at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Captain W. S. Patton, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government.

The services of Captain Stewart, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Proctor I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the Drainage Committee.

The Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that medical inspection is imposed on arrivals from Suez, disinfection and rat destruction.

The services of Moulvi Abdul Maqsud are lent to the Government of East Bengal and Assam,

The services of Captain F. A. F. Barnardo and C Cook I, M. S. are lent to the Government Bengal and of Captain H. B. Steer, Captain O. Moses and Captain L. A. J. Gidney I. M. S. are lent to the Government of East Bengal and Assam.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel A. E. P. Burn is permitted to retire from service.

Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie is posted to the North-West Frontier Province, for employment in Frontier Militia, Home Department.

VOLUNTEERS.

BEHAR LIGHT HORSE:—Mr. D. J. Macpherson, I. C. S., C. I. E., is appointed Captain.

BURMA VALLEY LIGHT HORSE:—Mr. Henry Alexander is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant.

SIMLA RIFLES:—Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott resigns his Commission.

NORTH-WEST RAILWAY RIFLES:—Lieutenant W. R. Pearce is appointed Captain.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. L. A. Sim C. I. E., has resigned his office of Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council and Mr. Gordon Walker has been nominated Additional Member.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rai Sahib Upendra Nath Kanjilal and Mr. G. O Coombs to be Assistant Instructors of the Forest School.

Mr. G. R. Long officiates Conservator of Forests in charge of Pegu Circle.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. B. Wagle, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. L. B. Ward is transfered to the Office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Lieut-Colonel J. B. Renny, Controller, Military Accounts, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave of sixty days and Lieut-Colonel C. A. Williams, Controller, Eastern Command for ninety days.

Mr. A. L. Arnold Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Secunderabad Division, has been granted an extension of his medical leave and is permitted to retire from service.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs O. S. James, A. W. Foord, J. C. Thomas, G. P. Roy and J.C. Shields receive temporary promotion in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department from 28th June.

Mr. J. J. Meikle is confirmed as Superintendent of Government Printing in India.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major S. M. Renny to be Inspector-General of Ordnance Eactories.

Major L. G. Watkins to be Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.

Major M. S. C. Campbell to be Ordnance Officer, first class, Major A. R. Braid, second class; Major G. S. Ogg, third class, and Captain H. W. Gardiner, fourth class, from 3rd July.

## A QUESTION OF COURT FEES.

### Argument Before The Full Bench.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, a Full Bench, consisting of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, heard the arguments relating to a question of Court-fees. The case was first heard by the learned Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Aston, who referred it to a Full Bench in view of the decision becoming the governing decision for future guidance in similar contingencies. The question for decision was, in substance, this: Whether on the withdrawal of a suit consequent upon a compromise, the plaintiff, who was a pauper, should or should not pay the Court-fees chargeable on it; and was the suit to be considered, for the purposes of this decision, a success in her favour? The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. B. Chaulbal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, Pleader of the High Court, appeared to argue against the charging of the fees.

Briefly stated, the facts of the case were that the opponent Bhagirthibai Kom Shripad Narayen of Sholapore, had brought a suit for maintenance against her husband's brother. Before the suit was disposed of, the parties came to a compromise. Owing to this, it was mentioned to the Court that she should be allowed to withdraw the suit. The Subordinate Judge of Sholapore, on 29th July, 1905, allowed the suit to be withdrawn without making an order for the Court-fees. The claim, being for Rs. 1,000, the fees amounted to about Rs. 75. The Government contended that an order for Court-fees should have been made by the Sub-Judge, Mr. G. R. Gokhle.

The Advocate-General, in arguing upon the reference, said there were three cases upon the point in Bombay: XV., YVIII, and XIX Bom. The case in the first named volume was on all fours with the present case. The second was different, in so far as the suit was compromised in appeal. In the last-named volume the case was not one of compromise. Looking to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure the scheme apppeared to be very simple. It was, that the poverty of a plaintiff should be no bar to her getting redress. When one got at the end of the suit, then in all cases the Court-fee was to be paid. If the plaintiff succeeded, the Court-fee was a charge on the decree; if she failed, she was personally liable for it. The Sections referring to this point were 411 and 412, regarding the success or the failure of the suit, respectively. Now in XV and XVIII Bom., it had been decided that adjudicated success and adjudicated failure were meant; in other words, by means of a decree. Should the words "in the suit" be taken to be the governing words, then it was clear that when a suit was compromised, there was a failure of it; but the Legislature had advisedly used the rider expression "decree" than "succeeds in the suit."

Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar argued on the other side. He said that either the success or failure of a suit should be, according to Sections 411 and 412 of the Civil Procedure Code adjudicated, and should not be accepted without such adjudication. Mr. Mulgaonkar cited authorities.

The learned Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Full Bench. The decision in XV Bom., the Collector of Kanara vs. Krishnapa, Case P. 77, by Birdwood and Candy J. J. was overruled. It was held in it that the success or failure of a suit, contemplated by the above two Sections of the Code, must be adjudicated success and adjudicated failure, pronounced by decree of the Court. The Full Bench accordingly held that the plaintiff, in the circumstances had by means of withdrawing the suit, failed in the suit within the meaning of Section 412. The reference was returned to the Division Bench.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### SECUNDERABAD BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 3.

Good sport was witnessed again last night at the Royal Fusiliers' Boxing Tournament, and once more the boys should certainly be given the palm in point of science and real boxing; but the bout between Boy Hipwell and Boy Bodycote,—an R. F. A. pair,—was the greatest possible disapointment to everybody, and I merely echo the sentiments of the majority when I assert that a big mistake was made by the Judges. Hipwell fought splendidly, obtaining most of the lead, until well into the third round, when Bodycote made honour's easy, and an extra round was declared. In this, Hipwell undoubtedly led almost all the way through, Bodycote not obtaining a chance, and what blows the latter delivered were cleverly guarded. Nevertheless Bodycote was declared the winner.

The ten-round contest for a purse of Rs. 150 between Sergeant-Instructor Shaw, R. F. A., and Gunner Harris, R. F. A., has been quite the best fight so far at the Tournament. Shaw weighed in at nine stone, five and a half ounces, giving Harris almost a stone: the latter in addition, as was easily seen, was perfectly trained, whereas Shaw had not worried himself. The consequence was that Shaw was called upon to fight like a fiend to stop Harris' rushes, but in the sixth round Shaw's sledge-hammer lefts on Harris' jaw began to tell. By the eighth round Shaw had his man well beaten, but still game to take all the punishment given him on the off chance of putting in a lucky blow. Though Shaw failed to knock Harris clean out, he nevertheless won with a number of points to spare.

The followlng are the complete results:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Private Cross, Royal Fusiliers, beat Private Farrell, Royal Fusiliers. In the second round Private Jones, Manchesters, beat Private Gill of the Royal Fusiliers who was later on disqualified. Private Oakley, of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Clarke of the Manchesters. Private Palmer of the Manchesters beat Gunner Bond of the R. F. A.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Private Warren of the Royal Fusilier beat Private Morris of the Royal Fusiliers.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Private Peaceful, of the 13th. Hussars, scratched to Private Jones, of the Manchesters, owing to a sprained ankle. Private Vandome, of the Royal Fusiliers, beat Private Holland, of the 13th Hussars. Gunner Perkins, of the R. F. A., and Private Langley, of the Manchesters, drew byes.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—*Semi-final.*—Sutton of the Royal Fusiliers, beat Ludlow, of the Manchesters. Bodycote of the R. F A. beat Hipwell, of the R. F. A.

NOVICES (10 stones, 8 pounds).—Bombadier Bradford of the S. Battery, beat Lucy of the R.F.A. Gunner Jones, of the R. F. A., beat Drummer Wheeler, of the Royal Fusiliers. Private Richardson, of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Davis of the Royal Fusiliers. Private Reeves of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Hennel of the Royal Fusiliers.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS:—Lance-Corporal Morris of the Manchesters beat Gunner Dosset of the R. F. A. the latter unluckily putting his arm out in the second round. Drummer Racas of the Royal Fusiliers beat Private Howland of the Royal Fusiliers, after a humorous few seconds' battle royal, Howland being disqualified for holding.

In a Ten-Round Contest Sergeant Instructor Shaw beat Gunner Harris of the R. F. A.

## THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### Entries to Date.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The entries to date of the Durand Football Tournament which commences on September 12th, are:—The Simla Volunteers, Black Watch, Shropshires, Camerouians, North Staffords, Royal Dragoons, (the Holders of the Challenge Cup) Bedfords, Gloucesters, Royal Scots, Fusiliers and the Royal Irish Regiment.

## FOOTBALL.

### The Harwood League.

THE game last evening on the Cooperage between the Royal Scots (who top the list at present) and the City Club, was from a spectator's point of view a decidedly one-sided one. The City Club, however, might have fared better had they entered the field with their full combined strength. From the opening of the contest the Scotsmen showed signs of winning an easy victory, and this turned out to be the case. They made several smart and interrupted invasions, but every shot at their opponent's goal either went wide or was saved in fine style by E. R. Fischer, the City Club custodian. Fifteen minutes went by before the first goal was scored by the Military men. On resuming, the Scots continued to keep matters humming in their favour and were not long in adding two more goals. The half time whistle was soon after piped with the ball in the Civilian's half.

On changing ends the Scots opened again in their favour and within a few minutes notched their fourth goal. After this the City Club passed the line a couple of times, but were not allowed to get too dangerous. The remainder of play was all in favour of the Scots, and the match ended as follows:—

Royal Scots ..... 4 goals.
City Club ..... nil.

The following table shows results to date:—

| Clubs. | P | W. | L. | D. | Goals. For | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 20 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 14 |
| Royal Artillery | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 23 | 9 | 12 |
| Telegraph | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 12 |
| Rovers | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 9 |
| City | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 44 | 3 |
| Parel Gymkhana | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 0 |

## CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

The entries for the first Calcutta monsoon meeting to-day are not so good as might have been expected; the Hurdle Race for Horses and the Pony Trial Plate having only seven each. The first race is C. W. A. C. raised 14lbs., and, with the exception of Scotish Thistle, all make their first appearance at the autumn fixture. Mr. Galstaun is represented by Hoop Iron and Rustler who stand out prominently. Scotch Thistle has put in a lot of useful work and will in all likelihood have the services of the crack horseman Frank Smallman, Metalwing, Watchfire, Bucentaur and Haut Boy are nice things. Watchfire will be piloted by his sporting owner Mr. R. A. C. Pugh.

The Stand Plate is for ponies 14-2 and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over, above heights to carry 10st. W. I. Eight are entered for this event. Kathleen arrived last Saturday with her owner, Mr. J. D. Scott, who brought down a strong string including Honest Lady, Sweet Sound, Pirate King, Prince Charlie, Dupleix, Wal, Despedido, Bones, Gentle Lady, and Magician. H is apparently bent upon plunder as this is the most useful string he could put together. Mr. Galstaun is again represented by Ping Pong and Silphoe, the first of whom won with most consummate ease at Tollygunge last Saturday, her stable companion running third in the same race. Solace, who is now the property of Mr. Field, ran at the big meeting last year in Calcutta. Pineal, Esperanto and Hint are new importations, the same remarks applying to Silphoe, who is reported to be a smart one.

In the Summer Plate no fewer than twelve are entered, and, with the exception of Spring-lock, Parole, Nirvana and Goldstamp the lot are newcomers, including Kingpin, Belle Cole, East Ferry, Gentle Lady, Magician, Warstripe, Fotheringay and Loyal, the later pair being the pick of this contingent. This race is C. W. A. C. with penalties.

The Amateur Plate has filled well and all the lot are newcomers. This is C. W.'s over 11st. G. R.'s, so that it should prove an interesting race. Ynyslas has in unbeaten record at the Tollygunge Gymkhanas this season, the same remark applying to Leading Lady while Ricatoon and Lady Gold have also won. Devil's Limit did not run at Tollygunge. He is very fit now and will probably be piloted by Mr. Evers. Mr. Pugh will steer his own horse Ynyslas, and Mr. Dudley Leading Lady. Lord Chippendale has never yet started here, but his breeding should save him from neglect.

## POONA RACES.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, August 4.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Hurdle Plate—Nell Gwynne late Sal Dhu.
The August Plate—Shotover.
The Arab Trial Plate—Prædominent, Ajax, Almas, Shafty.
The Kash Plate—Shanwar, Redlips, Clever Boy, Thunderstorm.
The Lilliput Trial Plate—Settler, Sabig, Salawar.
The Welter Plate—Shotgun.
The Selling Plate—Poniard.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2 August 1906.

## CRICKET IN POONA.

### Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Young Cricketers.

RETURN MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3.

Having gained a victory over the Poona Young Cricketers yesterday, it was arranged to play a return match to-day when as far as scoring went the tables were turned. The Young Cricketers had collapsed woefully in the second innings of the first match, but they made a capital stand to-day when the lot compiled 144 against the Poona Gymkhana's 79 for nine wickets down, Messrs. Wright and Thompson being not out. Scores:—

YOUNG CRICKETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. L. Karandikar, b Turner | 4 |
| N. L. Samel, b Turner | 12 |
| B. G. Narvarni, c Thompson, b Bowers | 53 |
| G. P. Tambe, c Airy, b Bowers | 29 |
| S. G. Mehendale, l.-b.-w., b Airy | 0 |
| M. K. Agashi, c Graham, b Fing | 14 |
| S. M. Joshi not out | 12 |
| V H Barve, c Fing, b Bowers | 3 |
| G. C. Thatte, b Bowers | 7 |
| L. G. Mehendale, st. Wilson, b Bowers | 0 |
| S. N. Barve, b Fing | 6 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 144 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. E. Hall, b Agashe | 1 |
| Mr. T. O. Airy, b Mehendale | 34 |
| Mr. C. Fing, b Agashe | 7 |
| Mr. T. Turner, c L. Mehendale, b Agashi. | 4 |
| Mr. T. Lucas, l.-b.-w, b Agashi | 1 |
| Captain Rutter, b L. Mehendale | 2 |
| Mr. W. Bowers, b S. Mehendale | 11 |
| Mr. R. Wilson, b Agashi | 7 |
| Mr. T. Graham, b S. Mehendale | 0 |
| Mr. H. Wright not out | 1 |
| Mr. P. Thompson not out | 2 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 79 |

## BOOKMAKERS CLUB IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

Having found it impracticable to use Tattersall's this year, the bookmakers have combined and started a club exclusively of their own with Mr. A. J Chard as president. The Club is located in Arsenal road in the same building where Tattersall existed last year.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 8th August, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Tent-pegging with Swords.—Ponies (Swords will be provided.)
2. Jumping.—Horses.
3. Egg and Spoon Race (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors will ride given course to white line, remaining mounted. Ladies will be started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying egg on spoon, and hand same to gentleman who will immediately return over same course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either lady or gentleman, and if dropped by either lady or gentleman, they must return for another.
4. Musical Chairs.—Competitors will assemble round black-board. Upon the Band commencing to play, they will ride round the chairs. *Pace must be either trot or canter. Any competitor walking will be disqualified.* Upon the music ceasing, riders will dismount, and seat themselves holding their horses, the rider who fails to obtain a chair retiring. Upon the music re-commencing, competitors will again mount and follow the same procedure, repeating as often as may be necessary. Last man in to win.
5. Affinity Race.—Lady and gentleman ride together, the former carrying a tennis racquet with ball upon it. Should the lady let the ball fall, the gentleman must dismount and replace it on the racquet, repeating this as often as necessary untill the course is completed. First pair home to win. Competitors will please provide their own racquets.
6. Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors at the starting post will be given a list of fruit and vegetables. They will then ride given course to where tables are placed bearing the fruit and vegetables, presided over by the ladies. Each competitor will present his order to his nominatrix who will place the articles required in his haversack. He will then return over same course. First in with correct articles to win. Competitors must bring back their list to the judges. They will also please provide their own haversacks. Syces required to hold horses.
7. Pony Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Tuesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and Officers, the Band of the 113th Regiment will play during the afternoon.

*N. B.*—Practice jumps, etc., will in future be available three days a week—on Mondays and Saturdays as at present, and on Thursdays at the north end of the Maidan.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hon. Secretary.

## SIR WALTER DE SOUZA'S WILL.

### At the Calcutta High Court.

SCHEME TO BE FRAMED FOR CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

A strange tale was unfolded in the Calcutta High Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Sale in the matter of the estate of the late Sir Walter de Souza.

The suit was that of the Administrator-General of Bengal as the Executor in India of Sir Walter's will against Count Joseph Thomas Michael Baretto de Souza, one of the next-of-kin of Sir Walter's, who resides at Saint Dominica in the British West Indies, and is for the administration under the orders of the Court of Sir Walter's estate.

Sir Walter after giving certain specific and large legacies to his cousins in Europe and to the members of the D'Aguiar family bequeathed the residue of his estate for charity among Eurasian widows and orphans. It transpired at the hearing that this residue amounted at present to over twenty lakhs of rupees, but that till the claims put forward had been disposed of no scheme for the charities could be framed.

Mr. Graham, instructed by Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., appeared for the Administrator-General; Mr. Bagram, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co. appeared for the English Inland Revenue authorities; Mr. Casperz, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Co, appeared for Mr. Edward Arthur de Souza of Bombay, the Administrator pedente lite of the estates of Antonio de Souza and Edward de Souza, and Mr. Zorab, instructed by Mr. W. J. Simmons appeared for His Grace the Bishop of Damaun, the Trustee of the Church of Gloria at Mazagon and the Antonio de Souza Schools attached thereto in Bombay.

Mr. de Souza and the Bishop were the claimants to a certain fund amounting to Rs. 2,40,300 formerly held by the late Sir Walter de Souza, and in connection with this fund the following story was told to the Court:—

It appears that in the year 1797 one Antonio de Souza, a wealthy merchant of Madras, died leaving a will by which, after leaving certain specific legacies, he divided his property into six equal parts. Two of such parts he gave to his son Edward (whose estate Mr. de Souza, the present claimant, represents), but, as the son was of weak intellect, it was provided that till he gave signs of improved mind he was to receive an allowance of Rs. 500 a month; one part he gave his daughter Quiteria on condition that she left the Convent of St. Monica at Goa; another part was given to the testator's brother Sir Miguel de Lima de Souza, another part was left to the teatator's nephew Thomas de Souza, of Calcutta, and the last and sixth share was bequeathed to certain charitable uses and trusts declared by the testator in a "Letter of Instructions" attached to the will. These trusts were for certain masses to be said at the Gloria Church at Mazagon and the surplus, over Rs. 40,000, was to go for the benefit of the school attached to the Mazagon Church, which school is now known as the Antonio de Souza School. The daughter left the Convent, married and received her legacy. The brother and nephew took their shares, but the son Edward died before his two-sixths share was paid, as the executors did not consider him fit to receive it. Thomas de Souza, the nephew, was one of the executors of the will, and he took out probate from the late Calcutta Supreme Court in the year 1825 when he filed a suit against the late firm of Barretto and Co., with whom the funds belonging to Edward were lodged. He died soon after leaving his three sons Lawrence, Michael, and Anthony de Souza, his executors. These three sons thereupon became derivative executors of Antonio's estate, and continued the suit, and under a decree of the Supreme Court a sum of over Rs. 2,50,000 was found due to Edward's share. Lawrence de Souza under authority from Edward's widow and administratrix in Bombay, obtained letters of Administration to the estate in Calcutta, and obtained Edward's share from the late Alexander Colvin, the executor of Joseph Barretto. He accounted for the whole amount and paid over the balance to Edward's widow and administratrix. All that remained therefore was the Charitable Trust of one-sixth. It appears that for many years, for reasons not mentioned, no portion of the charity was applied to the objects indicated, and the funds accumulated in the hands of the de Souza brothers. Lawrence de Souza (Sir Walter's father) died in the year 1853 leaving Michael and Anthony as trustees. These two gentlemen retired to Europe and took the Trust funds belonging to Antonio's estate with them. It is in evidence that they held a sum of Rs. 4,21,700 invested in Government paper and for some reason or other applied a large portion of the income in charitable monthly pensions to persons, some of whom were the descendants of Edward and Quiteria de Souza in Bombay, and others were destitute persons in Calcutta. The Bombay pensions were paid through Remington and Co., of that city, and the Calcutta pensions were paid first by Colvin Cowie and Co., and latterly by Mr. D'Aguiar.

Michael de Souza died at Marseilles in 1876, having previously (in 1868) made a will in which he made a declaration that he and his brother Anthony held in their capacity of Trustees the funds of their grand-uncle Antonio de Souza and of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Anthony de Souza died at Nice in the year 1880, leaving a will in which however no mention is made of the Trust Funds, but it appears that in 1877 he made over the securities, constituting the Trusts, to his nephew, the late Sir Walter de Souza. There is no question of the Trust funds of the Church of the Sacred Heart, as they have been recovered, and are now with the new Trustees, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta and Mr. C. D. Panioty. It appears from an affidavit of Mr. P. McGuire, to which is attached certain correspondence, that in the year 1888 Sir W alter applied to the Collector of Income Tax for an exemption certificate in respect of these securitieshe had received from his uncle Anthony de Souza, the Surviving Trustee of the Antonio de Souza funds. In his letters he stated that he had no wil or deed of Trust to guide him, and that he received the funds from his uncle under whose verbal directions he administered the funds in pensions in Calcutta and Bombay, and that the amount distributed in Calcutta was something over Rs. 900, the balance being spent in Bombay. The Calcutta funds represented a capital of about Rs. 2,40,000. These facts being brought to the notice of Sir Charles Elliot, at that time Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he entered into correspondence with Sir Walter with a view to the funds being handed over to Government. Sir Walter was agreeable, but pointed out that the funds were Trust, but he had no papers shewing what the Trusts were, and he suggested that an Act should be passed by the Bengal Council enabling him to part with the funds. He also strongly pressed his claims for an Indian decoration as a return for what he proposed to do, and what his family had done. Sir Charles apparently agreed, and the question of the Trusts was set aside and, in the Notification vesting the funds in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Sir Walter was described as the "Owner" of the securities and as the "Donor". This fund is now administered by the District Charitable Society. After the Notification had appeared in the "Calcutta Gazette," for some reason or other Sir Walter telegraphed to the Bank of Bengal to send the whole of the Rs. 4,21,700 to him in London. There the securities remained till 1896, when he sent out Rs. 2,42,300 to India, and retained the balance. This balance, something like Rs. 1,82,000 was claimed by the Bishop of Damaun in the Administration proceedings in England in connection with Sir Walter's estate as belonging to Antonio's Charitable Trust. It was also claimed by the rival claimants represented by Mr. Edward Arthur de Souza. The Chancery Court upheld the Bishop's claim, and the Court of Appeal also confirmed it. The present claims were to the Calcutta fund administrated by the District Charitable Society. Both the Bishop and Mr. de Souza contended that there was ample proof that the money belonged to Antonio. The Bishop claimed it as belonging to the charitable fund in the same way as the English fund. Mr. de Souza contended that it was undisposed of residue of the estate. The Official Referee reported that it had not been proved that the money formerly belonged to Antonio's estate as the numbers of the notices had not been proved, but at any rate it was shown that the representatives of the son Edward had received their share in full. Both parties appealed to the Court against the report.

His lordship held that inasmuch as Sir Walter had parted with the funds in his life-time, it could not be held that the funds were a Trust in his hands at the time of his death, and as to whether the amount was a debt due by Sir Walter's estate could not be decided in the present proceedings, but should be the subject of another suit, the parties proceeding in such way as they be advised either against the estate, or against the Government to follow the funds parted with by Sir Walter. The Official Referee had no jurisdiction to find whether or no the funds in question were the property of Antonio's estate. All he had to find was what Trusts Mr. Walter held and what his debts were.

Counsel contended that Sir Walter's action was a distinct breach of trust with the knowledge of Government.

Mr. Bagram for the English Inland Revenue authorities withdrew the claim for English Succession duty on the Indian legacies.

The matter stands over for directions on the Report after which suit will probably be filed to frame a scheme for the administration of the Charity for the Eurasian poor.

It is understood that the Bishop of Damaun and the other claimants will file fresh suits.

## MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

### Therton v. Atherton and Yarde-Buller.

THIS was the petition of Col. Thomas James Ather ton for the disolation of his marriage with Mabel Louisa Atherton, formerly Dean Paul, on the ground of her adultery with Capt. the Hon. Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, Scots Guards. The respondent and co-respondent has filed answers denying the charge, but these had recently been withdrawn. Mr. Barnard, K. C., and Mr. Rayden were for the petitioner, Mr. J. Harvey Murphy for the respondent, and Mr. Le Bas for the co-respondent. Mr. Barnard said that the parties had been married on July 30, 1892, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, and there was one child living—issue of the marriage. The parties had lived happily together until 1899, when the petitioner went out to South Africa, the respondent rejoining him at Cape Town in April 1900. In the course of 1900 certain rumours had reached the petitioner concerning his wife's conduct with a gentleman, not the co-respondent and he had written to his solicitors with a view to instituting proceedings for divorce. After he had received a full explanation from his wife, however, he devided to accept her denial, and not proceed with the proposed suit, and he accordingly resumed cohabitation with her. In October 1902 the petitioner left South Africa, and in November Col, and Mrs. Atherton proceeded to India, where the latter appeared to have met the co-respondent. In March 1903 the respondent left India and returned to England, where the petitioner, on hearing of her having met with a serious accident, rejoined her in May 1904. Subsequently in June the respondent introduced the co-respondent to the petitioner at Amber cottege, never having mentioned his name in her letter to her husband in India. During that summer the co-respondent visited at Amberley on several occasions, but there was nothing to arouse the petitioner's suspicions in any way. It has been arranged that the petitioner should unveil a regimental war memorial window in a London church on June 25, and it was necessary for him to come up to town on the previous day. Somewhat to his surprise, the co-respondent at the last moment decided to remain at Amberley, and, as there were other guests in the house, the Petitioner assented. In March 1805, Col. Atherton had received anonymously two letters in the handwriting of Mrs. Atherton and Capt. Yarde-Buller. They were contained in a used tradesman's envelope, which had been restamped. As the petitioner came to the conclusion that the co-respondent's letter was addressed to the respondent, he wrote to Capt. Yarde-Buller forbidding him the house. Subsequently the respondent admitted that the other letter had been written by her to the co-respondent in a fit of temper—because he (the petitioner) would not take her abroad. During the summer, the respondent having assured him that there was no improper relationship whatever between her and Capt. Yarde-Buller, and begged that their "friendship" should no longer be interrupted, Col. Atherton removed the ban. In September however he came to the conclusion that the respondent and co-respondent were on much to friendly terms and on Oct. 2 he wrote to the latter forbidding him the house and he appealed to the respondant to give up her acquaintance with him. Negotiations ensued with the object of putting an end to the intimacy and arriving at terms of separation. Mrs. Atherton however declined, to give up Capt Yarde-Buller and subsequent quiries disclosed the fact that on the very day of her arrival from India in June 1903, Mrs. Artherton had written to the co-respondet at the Guards Club and that from that time onward they had been continually together. Subsequently, he had received anonymously two more letters written by the co-respondent to the respondent August in which he referred to her dog "Tiggy" which she was "showing."

Col. Atherton, the petitioner, examined, said he had formerly commanded the 12th Lancers. In 1900 he had heard rumours concerning his wife and other gentleman, not the co-respondent, and he had gone so far as to give instructions to his solicitors to institute proceedings for divorce. He and his solicitors after hearing her denials had accepted them, and he had not proceeded with the suit. There had been certain rumours that he had been bribed not to proceed with that suit. There was no ground whatever for that suggestion, which was absolutely false. When his wife had admitted having written in a fit of temper to the co-respondent, because he (petitioner) would not take her to Egypt, he had not accused her of adultery, because he did not believe her guilty. He had foolishly yielded to his wife's entreaties to allow the co-respondent to visit again at the house. He had subsequently noticed that Capt. Yarde-Buller would never join him at tennis, golf, &c., but always wanted to remain at the house "to work in the garden." After this suit had been filed the respondent had come to see him at Amberley and had begged him to withdraw the petition, adding, "It is quite impossible for me to face the witness-box.

Evidence having been given as to the co-respondent's visit to the respondent at Sloane Street and Amberley cottage, and as to their having stayed together at the Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, the president said the case was a perfectly clear one, and there must be a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent. Mr. Barnard: I ask that the respondent becondemned in costs—she has separate estate. Mr. Murphy opposed the application; there was no evidence before the Courtof thelady's having separate estate. Mr. Barnard: Does my friend desire me to call evidence? Mr. Murphy: My learned friend must conduct his case as he thinks fit. Col Atherton having given evidence as to his wife's private means, the president condemned the respondent in costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of his child.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 16, Mr. H. C. Lea asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he is aware that a public execution of a private in the 1st Lincolns took place between the prison and the cemetery at Trimulgherry on September 1 last; that the station orders issued by Brig.-Gen. E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B., commanding Secunderabad and Bolarum on that occasion, required the attendance of detachments of every corps, British and native, in the station; that the scaffold was erected a few hundred yards from a public roadway and in view of the windows of the cell in which the man was lodged prior to his execution, and that in the walk from the prison to the scaffold he had to pass through crowds of natives and white women and children assembled to see the execution; and will he say what action he proposes taking in the matter.

Mr. J. Ellis, on behalf of Mr. Morley (Secretary of State for India), answered this and three other questions standing in the name of the same hon. member, one relating to a sentence of penal servitude for life imposed on a corporal of the 2nd Border Regt. by a general court-martial in Burma last year. The right hon. gentleman said he had no information as to the two cases of trial by court-martial referred to in the questions, but he would made inquiry at once.

Mr. Lea asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that on May 30 last he put a question to the Secretary for War on this very matter, and the right hon. gentleman had suggested that he should write him a private letter, and he did so on May 31. He received a reply from the Minister for War on June 18, stating that he would apply to India for information. The information had not yet been received. In the meantime would the right hon. gentleman give instructions to the Commander-in-Chief in India that no British soldier should again be executed under such barbarous conditions?

Mr. J. Ellis said the hon. member had better put a question to the Secretary of State. He might rely upon it, however, that the matter was receiving the attention of the India Office, and they were in constant communication with the Government of India.

Mr. Lea: Will the right hon. gentleman cable out to India, if any white soldiers out there are at present under sentence of death, provisional orders that the men are not to be executed under circumstances of such grotesque barbarity? (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond: Will the right hon. gentleman also include native soldiers? (Ministerial cheers.)

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. H. Cox asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether the word "native" in the Treaty of Vereeniging includes his Majesty's Indian subjects, and, if so, whether his Majesty's Indian subjects are entitled, as natives, to acquire freehold property in the Transvaal.

Mr. Churchill: I have previously explained to the hon. member in answer to a question on March 15 that it was asserted that the proposal to admit British Indians to the franchise was a breach of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Treaty of Vereeniging, which engaged that the question of granting the franchise to natives would not be decided until after the introduction of self-government. The late Secretary of State felt bound to take account of this view, and accordingly stated in his despatch of March 31, 1905, that, having regard to the terms of peace, his Majesty's Government had been unable to make provision for the representation of any of his Majesty's coloured subjects. Under the special law applying to Asiatics, Law 3 of 1885, British Indians cannot be owners of landed property, save only in the streets, wards, and locations which the Government shall for sanitary purposes point out for habitation.

THE BANDE MATARAM PROCESSIONS.

Sir William Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that, on the first occasion on which the Bande Mataram processions were allowed under the new rules to perambulate the streets of Dacca, the people taking part in the procession assembled in front of the English church during service and shouted the song to such an extent that the Commissioner of the division, who was officiating, was unable to proceed with the service; and whether it is intended to take any steps so to regulate these Hindoo processions as to prevent persons belonging to other religions being molested.

Mr. Morley: Under existing orders, the cry of "Bande Mataram" may be prohibited where it disturbs public worship, and I have no doubt that the local authorities will take such steps as may be necessary to put a stop to this form of annoyance.

Sir William Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the song of Bengal, known as the Bande Mataram, is distasteful to the Mahomedans, who form the majority of the population of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; and whether, considering that the song was only composed in 1882 and has since then seldom been sung, even during Hindoo national festivals, it is intended to adopt any measures to prevent a breach of the peace between Hindoos and Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal.

Mr. Morley: As I stated in reply to a question on July 4, the cry of "Bande Mataram" may be prohibited under existing orders, where it would cause such feeling in the Mahomedan population as would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace. I do not think that further orders are required.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

On Tuesday, July 17, Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that, notwithstanding resolutions adopted by this House and assurances given by successive Governments that the area of poppy cultivation in British India should be materially reduced, the area under poppy in British India had been increased from 458,481 acres in 1893-94 to 642,831 acres in 1903-1904; and whether, in view of these facts and of the resolution unanimously adopted by this House on May 30 last, he would instruct the Indian Government to effect a substantial reduction in the area under poppy during the coming season.

Mr. Morley: The matter has already attracted my attention. I understand that, owing to good seasons and the anxiety of the cultivators to take licenses for poppy cultivation and to utilise them to the full, the area under the crop has of late years increased without any active effort on the part of the Opium Department. Since 1903-1904, however, there has been a material reductions, the area in 1904-1905 being only 587,091 acres. I am in communication with the Viceroy as to the area for which licenses should be granted in the coming season, but at present I am unable to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Baker asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in any communications which may pass between his Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government on the Indo-Chinese opium trade, after the adoption of the resolution of the House of Commons on May 30 last, his Majesty's Government will endeavour to give effect to the declaration of policy made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in June, 1898, that Great Britain should invite China into paths of reform.

Mr. Morley: As I stated in this House on May 30, his Majesty's Government propose to ascertain in the first place exactly what the proposals and inclinations of the Chinese Government are; and, secondly, to see whether they can in some way meet those views. Invitation is unnecessary if the Chinese Government have already taken up the matter. Otherwise Lord Salisbury's remark that it is difficult to reform those who do not wish to be reformed would apply.

Mr. Lynch asked whether the right hon. gentleman would inquire of his Majesty's Minister at Pekin whether there was any likelihood of the Chinese Government being able effectively to prohibit the growing of low-grade, and therefore more deleterious, opium in China itself; and, if not, whether the stoppage of the imports of high-grade opium into China might not have a result the reverse of that which they all desired on humanitarian grounds. (Hear.)

Mr. Morley said before answering that rather complicated question he must consult with his advisers and see what could be done.

Mr. Baker asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will grant a return of the amount of Indian opium annually consumed in Burma during the last 30 years; and whether, seeing that it is generally recognised that the use of the drug is opposed both to the national customs and religion of the Burmese, it is proposed to take any steps to lessen the consumption of it in that country.

Mr. Morley: I have no objection to granting the return. The present arrangements for the sale of opium in Burma are intended to lessen the consumption of it in that country, especially among the Burmans, and are being carfully watched. There are other races in Burma whose customs and religion are not opposed to the use of opium.

Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: What has been the quantity of opium sold in India for export during the last four or five years; and whether a declaration was made last month in Calcutta, as is usual, as to the quantity to be sold during the next ensuing opium year, and the quantity so declared.

Mr. Morley.—In the four years ending 1905 the annual number of chests of opium sold in India for export was 48,000. For 1906 the number is 52,800. In June of this year an announcement was made that 52,800 chests would be sold in 1907.

THE MAILS SUBSIDY.

Mr. Younger asked the Postmaster-General: How the subsidy payable to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails is apportioned between the various colonies and countries concerned.

Mr. Sydney Buxton.—The subsidy of £340,000 to the P. and O. Company for the conveyance of mails to and from India, the Eastern Colonies, and Australia, is paid by the United Kingdom and towards this amount contributions from India and the Colonies are received as follows:—India, £61,226; Ceylon £5,367: Straits Settlements, £7,196; Hong Kong £12,529; total £86,318.

THE CASE OF UDOYA PATNI, OF SYLHET.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to give any explanation of the circumstances under which Udoya Patni, of Sylhet, in Eastern Bengal and Assam was hanged under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, although his prayer for mercy had been transmitted by the Lieutenant-General to the Governor-General in Council, and the orders of the Governor-General, granting a reprieve, arrived after the execution had taken place; and whether he can state what action he has taken, or proposes to take, in the matter.

Mr. Morley: I have nothing to add to the very full statement which I made on Thursday last.

THE TIBET AGREEMENT.

On Wednesday, July 18.—Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India; If he can state when further papers on the agreement with Tibet will be laid upon the table.

Mr. Morley: The hon. member was informed on May 23, in reply to a question addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as to the papers which will be presented as soon as the Convention is ratified. The exchange of ratifications may be expected to take place shortly.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO INDIA.

Viscount Castlereagh asked the Secretary of State for War: What was the number of troops, by arms, despatched to India in units and detachments respectively in the years 1904 and 1905.

Mr. Haldane: The figures for the years ending Sept. 30, 1904 and 1905, which will be found in the general Annual Reports, are as follows:—

| | 1904. | | 1905. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Units. | Detachments. | Units. | Detachments. |
| Cavalry of Line .... | 1,189 | 195 | 563 | 609 |
| Royal Horse and Field Art ..... | 398 | 1,036 | 239 | 1,368 |
| Royal Garrison Art.. | 370 | 579 | 114 | 940 |
| Infantry of Line.... | 1,174 | 9,985 | 2,684 | 8,751 |
| Army Ordnance Corps ..... | 3 | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| Totals.... | 3,134 | 11,803 | 3,633 | 11,679 |

THE NEW MILITARY SATIONS AT MASTUNG.

On Thursday, July 19.—Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: What sum out of the increase of military expenditure accorded by the late Viceroy in Council to the Commander-in-Chief was for acquisition of land, for buildings, water supply, and otherwise in connection with proposed new military advanced stations at Mastung, and in the Kurram; whether difficulties connected with water supply and also with probable effect on recruiting have caused the abandonment of the Mastung, Kurram, and any other such proposals, and what saving has thereby been effected and to what new services applied: whether any saving is likely to be effected on the total amount of the military expenditure of India as increased by the redistribution scheme; and how the defence expenditure of India in the present year compares with that contemplated by the late Viceroy in Council in agreeing to the redistribution and reorganisation schemes of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Morely: The proposals submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the late Governor-General in Council included the establishment of a cantonment at or near Mastung at a cost roughly estimated at about £150,000. It is now thought, after further examination of the country, that a better site for the proposed cantonment has been found at Balcli, about 10 miles north-west of Quetta; but the Government of India await the completion of further inquiries before submitting detailed proposals, and I cannot say whether any saving is expected to result. The creation of a military station in the Kurram has never been proposed. I am not at present in a position to say what saving, if any, it will be possible to effect in the near future in the total military expenditure of India. I am now corresponding with the Government of India on the subject, and some points will be considered in the Defence Committee. A considerable ultimate saving is expected to result from the recent reorganisation and redistribution, and I may mention that, as regards special measures connected with reorganisation, the Government of India propose to spend during the current year £600,000 less than under previously sanctioned arrangements they might do. Apart from this, the estimated military expenditure of India for 1906-1907 is virtually the same as was contemplated by the Government of India when agreeing to Lord Kitchener's proposals.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

Sir William Evans-Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the present amount of the salt tax now in force in India per pound expressed in Englhish currency; whether it is now lower than it has ever been before; whether, owing to the recent reduction of the tax, the consumption has increased; if so, by how much; and whether the saving per head of the labouring classes amounts to about one day's average wage per month.

Mr. Morley: In India, exclusive of Burma, the salt duty is now a little over a farthing a pound. In Burma it is, and has been for some time past, about three fourths of a farthing. The duty in India has never before been so low. The consumption has increased since March, 1903, by upwards of 11 per cent. The amount of the saving to the labouring classes in India proper cannot be accurately determined. If the average consumption per head be taken at 10 lb. per annum, the saving in duty is 2*d*. per head per annum.

# TIMOL FOUND GUILTY.

## Sentence of Four Years.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Brett and a special jury, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Ebrahim Ismail Timol and Mooljee Jumna Das are charged at the instance of Ebrahim Solaiman and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 61,000.

His lordship in summing up said he did not propose to address the jury at any length as they had heard all the evidence and arguments on both sides and had no doubt already formed their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The case against Timol was based on three charges and there were three charges against through, and therefore the third charge against Mooljee of abetting Timol in those three offences. Counsel for the prosecution did not press the third charge against Timol which fell Mooljee also felt through. His lordship then went on to say that the jury had seen the way in which the prosecution witnesses had given their evidence and were the jury satisfied that the witnesses had spoken the whole truth in this case. Their story was that all these speculative transactions were carried on by Timol on his own responsibility and that they were ignorant of the fact that he was a man who indulged in gambling or speculations of any sort. This story was improbable and was contradicted by the fact that the cashier cashed a cheque of Timol's to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and it was perfectly clear from the evidence that Ahmed and three other people must have known perfectly well that Timol was racing horses in Rangoon, Bangalore and Calcutta and could not do this unless he had some money. The case for the prosecution was that this gunny business was a purely speculative transaction but there was evidence to prove that during Timol's absence Ismail carried on an exactly similar business. Ismail had said he did not see anything wrong in doing so and that what he was doing was for the benefit of the firm. The point the jury had to decide was whether this was a *bona fide* criminal prosecution or a prosecution brought for the interior motive of avoiding liability for debts which had been incurred not by criminality but by speculative rashness. If the jury found in favour of the first view, then the evidence was certainly sufficient to support the two charges against Timol. If they thought, having regard to all these transactions, as evidenced by the cheques and books and other documents, is showed that Timol was carrying on the business of the firm in a haphazard rash way but in a way which the partners ought to have been cognisant of and the result was that he involved them in losses and the only object of the prosecution was to absolve the firm from liability for such losses, they would find the case for the prosecution was false. As regards the second accused the case against him was very weak.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury then retired and after fifteen minutes returned a verdict in the proportion of 7 to 2 of guilty, against Timol on both charges, and not guilty against Mooljee on both charges. His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced Timol to four years' rigorous imprisonment, Mooljee was acquitted and discharged.

The Court rose at 7-10 p.m. This brought the Sessions to a close.

# NEPENTHES AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

## Plants which Live on Insects.

Several plants commonly called "carnivorous" but also and more appropriately "insectivorous" plants have developed the curious habit of capturing insects and using them for food. This habit has been acquired by plants of various orders from sheer necessity in the struggle to obtain certain food material necessary for their life and growth. They are plants which usually grow in marshy or boggy soil which is poor in compounds of nitrogen which is one of the chief ingredient of plant food. Natural selection has therefore favoured any device in the plants which grow in such places for obtaining them from elsewhere. This they do as a rule by catching insects, killing them, digesting and sucking their juices and using the nitrogenous material thus derived for their growth.

Plants that have adopted this habit, numbering in all about 500 kinds, are found distributed all over the world and though the object aimed at is the same in all cases, namely the catching and killing of insects and the digestion and absorbtion of the bodies of their prey yet the contrivances for the purpose are various and very wonderful.

One class of these plants like the English Sundews (Droserae) different species of which are distributed in many parts of the world have developed leaves with cluo-like hairs or tentacles apparently tipped with dew. This dew-like substance (whence the popular name) is a sticky fluid secreted by the glandular hairs. An insect alighting on the leaf of this plant attracted by its rich red colour, and the glittering tempting appearance and odour of the secretion, is immediately caught and held by the gummy mass. As it struggles the secretion becomes more abundant, the hairs curve inward, bend down, and close upon it one after the other like so many merciless fingers, the leaf become more concave and after complete closure looks like closed fist. During the closing of the tentacles the secretion becomes more copious and changes its character becoming acid and digestive. In the course of a few hours the victim is digested and its juices absorbed and then the leaf and hairs gradually assume their former position for the capture of a fresh victim. Gusts of wind, rain drops and particles of sand and earth falling on the tentacles have no effect whatsover on them, but they are so sensitsve to the touch of insects and organic subsances containing nitrogenous compounds that a particle of the man hair only 1/78740th of a grain suffices by its touch to induce the above-mentioned movements.

A similar but less specialized example in which the movements of the leaf are not so quick or easily noticed, is furnished by the Butterwort (Pinguicula vulgaris,) distributed over the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

A much more simple contrivance of the same kind is exhibited by the catch-flies (Silene) and especially by the Drosophylum Lusitanicum indigenous to Portugal and Morocco, in which no movements of the leaves occur, but the leaves act simply as motionless lime-twigs, their glands having the power of pouring out sticky substances to capture prey and juices to digest it.

Another class of these insectivorous plants set regular traps of wonderful contrivance the simler forms of which are found on the Bladderworts (Urticulariae) which live suspended in water. Their capturing apparatus consists of little bladders-modified leaflets with orifices closed by a valve which permit water-fleas (Crustaceans) etc. to enter the cavity of the bladder, but not to issue out of it. The confined animaculles after a day or two die of starvation or suffocation, and decay in course of time. no digestive juice being secreted by the plant and the products of decomposition are absorbed by special absorbtion cells developed within the bladder.

The most remarkable example of this class however is the Vinus Fly-trap (dionæa muscicula) of North Carolina. The leaf-stalks of this plant are flattened and perform the regular functions of the leaf, while the leaf blade is specialized to act as a trap for catching insects. It is constructed like steel trap with two opposing halves hinged at the middle, and set all round the margin with stiff bristles which interlock like the teeth of a trap when shut, imprisoning anything which happens to be included within them. The two halves of the blade are furnished with a few sensitive hairs, Any insect coming near and touching the hairs is at once caught by the trap shutting up with a snap. Only after digestion of the caught insect by means of the mucilaginous fluid of an acid nature secreted by the leaves, is the trap open again for another victim.

But the most wonderful examples of plants with traps are furnished by the Pitcher plants, such as the Californian Darlingtonia (Darlingtonia Californica) the North American Sarracenis (8. puryurea), the Australian cephalotus (C. follicularis) and the beautiful and more well-known. Nepenthes distributed over the Oriental tropics with their head-quarters in the hotter regions of the Malay Archipelago. In all these different kinds of pitcher plants the leaves are converted into veritable pit falls, assuming an extraordinary variety of forms in the shape of tubes, urns, mugs or pitchers with their, mouths either hooded furnished with lids, and varying in use, size from an inch to a foot or more in depth.

Each pitcher is furnished with firstly a device for the allurement of the prey in the bright and varied coloration of the pitchers, and the nectar or honey secreted by them; secondly an arrangement for traping the insect and preventing it from escaping through the entrance hole after being once imprisoned, principally by means of a fringe of sharp hairs pointing inwards, on the swollen and often delicately fluted rim, a glazed zone just below the rim so smooth that insects cannot walk upon it, but out slide down immediately in the watery grave below; and various spinous structures on the inner surface of the cavity; and thirdly fluid secretions at the bottom of the pits for the drowning, decomposition and digestion of the prey, and also special cells for the absorbtion of the products of decomposition as nutriment.

Two of these interesting pitcher plants Nepenthes intermedia and N. Mastersiana which are garden hybrids can now be seen growing in small pots, hung on the roof of the fernery near the office, in the Victoria Gardens, with a few pitchers formed for the first time in the Gardens.

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

As usual with the trough of low pressure close to the hills, the rainfall has been extremely scanty in the Peninsula and in North-Western India, except in Hill stations where some heavy rain occurred. The Bay current has strengthened the rainfall in Burma, and in Assam and now it is fairly general, being tolerably heavy in the latter area. The Pressure has risen in the Gangetic plain, and conditions in that respect have become somewhat less unfavourable for the Central portions of the country. In Burma the precipitation has increased, being nearly general on the Coast and local in the Interior. Rangoon had 1 inches and Diamond Island 2 inches. The skies are lightly to moderately overcast and the temperature generally is in excess. In Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Behar a moderately heavy and nearly general rainfall has occurred, in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, a few light falls are reported. The principal amounts are:—, Chittagong 10 inches, Tezpur 2, Cherrapoonjee 6, Mymensingh 4, Narayanganj 2, Jalpaiguri 3, Bogra Dinajpur, and Darbhanga 1½.

The skies are still completely overcast except in Chota Nagpur, but the humidity generally has decreased. The temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and in excess elsewhere. In the eastern half of the United Provinces, and Central Sub-Himalayas there has been nearly general rain, but in the rest of North-West India and central portions of the country the weather has been dry. Gorakhpur reports 2 inches, Bahraich 1½ inches, Dehra Dun and Chakrata 3inches, and Simla 7 inches. The air has become slightly drier in the United Provinces, while the clouds have increased in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The skies are heavily overcast in the former area as well as in the United Provinces and Central India. The temperature has fallen in the East United Provinces and has risen in the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula the rainfall has diminished and has been confined almost entirely to the Southern half of the West Coast. The Clouds have decreased in Malabar, while the air has become drier in the Peninsula, except on the Konkan Coast. The temperature has risen in the Madras Coast and it is now normal or in excess everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in North-East India, in the United Provinces and local rain in the interior of Burma, the Punjab Hills and on the West Coast. Some rain has fallen in Orissa and in East Central India and the Central Provinces.

# NEARLY 300 INCHES OF RAIN IN THREE MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 3.

During the week ending August 2nd, Cherrapurji has received 50·50 inches of rain, and the total rainfall at the celebrated station from 1st May to 2nd August totalled 270 inches, being an average daily fall of nearly three inches.

# THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, July 20.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—The Poor Clergy Relief Corporation celebrated its jubilee on Monday. The Bishop of Southwark presided at the annual meeting.—The Bishop of London, on Sunday, consecrated the enlarged chancel of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

General Roca was entertained at a dinner in London, on Tuesday, Lord Revelstoke presiding.

Ireland.—Royal Commissions have been appointed to report on congested districts and railway deficiencies.

Juvenile Smoking.—A House of Lords Committee reports in favour of prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children, and punishing children, under 16, found smoking tobacco or in possession of cigarettes.

Knighthoods have been conferred on Mr. E. T. Ann, Mayor of Derby, and Dr. W. H. Perkin, founder of the coal-tar colour industry.

Law.—The High Court has given leave to presume the death of Prof. G. A. Simcox, of Oxford, who disappeared a year ago in Ireland.—An injuction has been given to prevent the erection of a building which would interfere with the light of St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—Col. T. J. Atherton has obtained a decree *nisi* for divorce.

Mr. Chamberlain is suffering from an acute attack of gout.

Naval and Military.—The Times Special Correspondent, lately with the Blue Fleet, gives facts to show that in real war, serious injury would have been done to our maritime commerce.—Sir E. Ward's committee recommends the formation of a comprehensive association assisted but not controlled by the Admiralty and War Office, to provide employment for ex-soldiers and sailors.—At Bisley, the Elcho Shield has been won by England, the Mackinnon Cup by Scotland, the Kolapore Cup by Canada, the Ashburton Shield by Dover College, the Prince of Wales Prize and Donegall Cup by Serg.-Major Burr, 1st Hants R.E. Volunteers, the Mullens competition by the Queen's Edinburgh, the first prize in the Alexandra series by Sgt. W. Proctor, late Cambridge Hussars, the *Daily Telegraph* Cup by Captain Lindsay, London Scottish, *Daily Graphic* by Corp. Mackenzie, 5th Lanarks the *Graphic* Cup by Quartermaster-Sergeant Wilkinson, 4th Liverpool, the United Services competition by the Volunteers, the Lucas Cup by the Scottish Rifles, the Cheylesmore Cup by the 3rd Coldstream Guards, and the Chancellor's Cup by Oxford University.

Parliament.—The House of Lords, on the 12th, passed the Criminal Appeal Bill and discussed disloyal speeches by certain Irish magistrates. The question of the publication of news in war time was discussed on the 13th, the state of the horse-breeding industry on the 16th, and Irish tobacco-growing on the 17th.—In the House of Commons, on the 12th, the Secretary for War, set forth his Army scheme, involving a reduction of ten battalions of infantry. On the 13th, the Prime Minister announced the programme for the rest of the Session. On the 16th, the Education Bill was again taken up, the points discussed including medical inspection and vacation schools. The Music Copyright Bill has passed through Committee. On the 17th, the Welsh part of the Education Bill having been reached, Mr. Lloyd-George announced that he would move for the appointment of a Minister responsible to Parliament for the proceedings of the Welsh Education Council. This was agreed to by 279 to 50. On the 18th, the Bill was finally passed through Committee by 303 to 141.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce at its last sitting passed resolutions in favour of universal penny postage and uniform parcel post rate throughout the Empire.—Lord Elgin presided at a dinner given to the delegates.

Shipping.—The Deutschland at Dover last week, ran into the pier and had to return to Hamburg for repairs.

Sir W. Markby has been temporarily appointed to fill the office of a Railway and Canal Commissioner vacant by the death of Sir F. Peel.

Sir West Ridgeway and the members of his committee arrived in London, on Saturday, on their return from South Africa.

Sporting.—Major Cooper Key, defeating Mr. H E. Crawley won the M.C.C. silver tennis prize on Tuesday. The singles tennis match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was won on Saturday by Mr. C. N. Bruce (Oxford).—J. Wolffe, of Glasgow, attempted to swim the Channel on Wednesday, but had to give up when seven miles of Cape Grisnez.

The International Conference of Socialist and Labour members of European Parliaments has been sitting in London. On Wednesday M. Anikine, of the Russian *Duma*, spoke on the revolution in Russia.

The Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Police began work on Tuesday.

Will.—Mr. J. Crowle, of Kensington, has left £250,000 for Christian temperance work under the direction of the Wesleyan Conference.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Marconi Company has inaugurated wireless telegraphy between Victoria and Tasmania.

Nigeria.—The chief Nana is to be allowed to return to Southern Nigeria and settle at a town called America, Benin river. An allowance of £10 a month will be paid him for two years.

South Africa.—A body of rebels were surrounded in the Mona Valley on Sunday, and 80 of them were captured. The two most important rebel chiefs who remained to be dealt with surrendered last week. They have been found guilty of treason, and one of them of murder also. The reserves are being demobilized. The Natal Government, denying allegations of inhumanity, says that thousands of the rebels, women and children, have been been maintained at the Government's expense, and there are now nearly 3,000 rebels held as prisoners—The Orange River Legislature was opened on Tuesday. The Lieutenant-Governor said there was no prospect of improvement in trade till affairs on the Rand were settled. The Colony's finances, however were satisfactory.—Royal Commission will inquire into the affairs of the Transvaal Cold Storage Company, to prevent a meat "combine."

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Attention is called to the grievances of non-Magyars in Hungary.

Central America.—There was fighting on Saturday between the forces of Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, President Roosevelt and President Diaz have persuaded the combatants to open peace negotiations.

China.—Two sections (91 miles) of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway were opened on Monday.—A British missionary, the Reverend Dr. Macdonald, has been killed by pirates 50 miles from Wu-chau. A British gunboat has gone to the scene.

Egypt.—The great majority of the Pan-Islamic organs now urge Mahomedans to show by their conduct that fanaticism is non-existent in Egypt.

France.—The National Fete was celebrated with a great military review before President Fallieres, when a new gun made its appearance.—Under a law just passed by overwhelming majorities, Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart has been reinstated in the army with the rank of Brigadier-General and ex-Captain Dreyfus with the rank of Major. A Bill for removing the remains of M. Zola the Pantheon was adopted by 344 to 210 before the session closed.—M. Albert Sarraut, Under-Secretary for the Interior, has been seriously wounded in a duel with another deputy whom he punished by hand during the Dreyfus' debate. It is stated that Majer Dreyfus, who has been appointed to the 12th Artillery Regiment at Vincennes, will be cordially welcomed by his fellow-officers.

Germany.—Prince Ludwing of Bavaria at a banquet on Sunday gave same interesting advice to the Germans in Austria-Hungary.

Morocco.—According to a Paris paper, the Sultan is reorganizing his army.

Russia.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent hears that the position of the Goremykin Ministry is stronger than ever. The prospect of co-operation between the two Houses is said to have alarmed Court circles, and excluded all hope of a Constitutional Democratic Cabinet. The Correspondent also thinks the Constitutional Democrats are losing ground under the the stress of the revolutionary impetus.—The *Duma* on Monday elected six deputies as delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in London. Prince Khilkhoff is to represent the Council of the Empire. On Tuesday the *Duma* began a Debate on a resolution condemning the Government's agrarian *communique* as an illegal act.—Peasant disturbances, collisions with troops, and indications of military disaffection continue to arrive from various quarters.—General Kozloff, who looks like General Trepoff, was shot on Sunday in the park at Peterhof.—Admiral Chukhnin, who was shot at Sevastopol, died of his wound.—A strike of the St. Petersburg police began on Tuesday afternoon.—A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of military disaffection.—The visit of a British squadron to Russian ports has been postponed on the initiative of Russia. This causes general relief.

Turkey.—The Porte is making an arrangement with the Ottoman Bank to ensure regular payments for the administration of Macedonia.—An Irade is issued calling 17,000 recruits to the colours for service in Yemen.

Obituary.—Mr. Alfred Beit; Lady Curzon of Kedleston; General P. Maxwell; Sir Brydges Henniker; Major Best; the Rev. J. F. Blake; Mr. C. Baggallay, K.C.; Lieutenant Rr. Adam; Mr. H. Wolrige-Gordon; Dr. Pellegrini; Dr. K. Sattler.—*Times.*

# THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

Admiralty, *July 16.*

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—A. B. St. John, J. R. Havey, L. A. D. Sturdee, J. C. Tovey. Gunner J. P. Compton has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet.

War Office, *July 17.*

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Capt. J. A. Browning to be adjutant, vice Lieut. M. C. C. Pinching, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. R. H. Kearsley to be adjutant, vice B. G. Clay, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supernumerary Capt. (District Officer) J. Rowley to be captain (district officer) vice J. Wells, second.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The promotion of the undermentioned majors to the rank of lieutenant-colonel is antedated as follows:—Brevet Lieut.-Col C. G. Henshaw to Feb. 11, 1906, vice A. B. Scott, D.S.O., removed on continuance in his appointment on the Staff; S. E. G. Lawless to Feb. 13, 1906, vice Brevet Col. C. T. Blewitt, deceased. The promotion of the undermentioned captians to the rank of major is antedated as follows:—W. V. J. C. Elwes to Jan. 15, 1906, vice R. G. Strange, promoted; E. J. R. Peel to Feb. 11, 1906, vice E. Pollock, promoted; E. W. M. Powell, D.S.O., to Feb. 11, 1906, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. Henshaw, promoted; J. E. James to Feb. 13, 1906, vice T. H. Crozier, appointed to the Staff. The promotion of the undermentioned lieutenants to the rank of captain is antedated as follows:—A. J. Awdry, to Jan. 28, 1906, vice F. L. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, appointed adjutant; P. Sheppard, D.S.O., to Feb. 11, 1906, vice E. J.R. Peel, promoted. The restoration to the establishment of Capt. Sir J. Keane, Bart., is antedated to Jan. 15, 1906, vice W. V. J. C. Elwes, promoted. Lieut. F. G. West, to be captain, vice G. L. H. Howell, resigned.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on half-pay:—G. R. Townshend, O. Rowe Brevet Col. T. V. W. Phillips, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on retired pay:—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels H. E. F. Goold-Adams, C M G, vice Brevet Col. T.V.W. Phillips: J. A Labalmondiere, vice Brevet Col. O. Rowe. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—W Jennings, for service on the Staff: C. A Cleghorn, for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art. Lieut. J. Davidson resigns his commission, Supernumerary Lieut. H. Nelion to be lieutenant, vice W. F. R. Kyngdon, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company.

Hong Kong Singapore Battalion—Subadar Ikhbal Singh retires on retired pay; Jemadar Natha Singh retires on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards.

Capt. G. B. A. Russell retires on retired pay to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906.

Line Battlions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt. A. F. S. Leggatt is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers; Lieut. A. P. Hogg resigns his commission.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. O. D. Rigg to be captain, in succession to Major MacG. Greer, employed in the Army Ordnance Dept.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut.R. Cockburn is placed on temporory half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Supernumerary Capt. R.G.S. Moriarty to be captain, vice C. E Galwey, seconded.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt. E. H. L. Warner to be captain, to complete establishment.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. P. A. Duff is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut. C. Pease to be lieutenant, vice L. K. D'Arcy, retired.

The Hughland Light Inf.—Lieut. C. T. Martin is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt. the Hon. C.H. M. St. Clair is seconded for service on the Staff Supernumerary Capt. H. C.B. Hopkinson to be captain, vice the Hon. C. H. M. St. Clair.

The Gordon Highlauders—Second Lieut. A.E. Balfour resigns his commission.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. M. G. Moore, C.B., on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay: Major H. D. Chamier to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col.M. G. Moore C. B., Capt. and Brevet Major W. E. J. Grylls to be major, vice H. D. Chamier.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieuti G. C. Sladen is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt. A E Milner to be major.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. C. Heath, from Royol Eng., to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col. R, C, Maxwell C.B., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Capt. E.N.Stockley, R. E., to be an assistant instructor vice Capt. E. E. B. Wilson, D.S-O., R. E., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col G. R. Hobbs, C.M.G., Ordnance officer, second class, is placed on retired pay.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut, R. d'E. Hill, from the Lincolnshire Regt., is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept., with the substantive rank of captain in the Army.

HALF-PAY.

Major and Brevet Col. H De La P. Gough, from the 16th (the Queen's) Lancers deputy-assistant adjutant-general, at the Staff College, to be lieutenant-colonel.

BREVET.

The promotion of the undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonel is antedated as follows:—A. B. Scott, D.S.O., Royal Field Art., to June 26, 1906; C. G. Henshaw, Royal Field Art., to July 6, 1906; Lieut.-Col, C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., Royal Garrison Art, to be colonel; Lieut.- Col. E. V. B. Luke, C. B. Royal Marine Light Inf., to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col. G. F. Gorainge, C.M.G., D.S.O., is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while employed as director of movements and quartering at Headquarters; Col. R. H. W. H.Harris, C. B., half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. S. Baldock, C. B., on vacating his appointment as a member of the Ordance Committee, is placed on half-pay; Lieut.-col A. B. Scott, D.S.O., from Roy

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

### PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE.

WHILE engineers are thinking hard with a view to furnishing London with the cheap and large electrical supply which she needs, a great authority in Dr. Louis Bell lays before us in his book some facts and figures as to what is being attempted and accomplished in other lands. Power is transmitted by one Californian undertaking over a distance of 232 miles and at a pressure of 50,000 volts. Other plants are doing good work at little short of 60,000 volts. Attempts are being made to attain a voltage of from 70,000 to 80,000, while to be commercially successful the transmission of power from the Victoria Falls to the Rand must be something like double these figures. And yet it was but the other day that letters appeared in the English Press protesting against a voltage of 10,000. From Italy comes the story of high-voltage undertakings, where, on a placard embellished with a death's head and cross-bones, is the warning "Whosoever touches the wires stands fulminated."

### THE WORLD OF SHAMS.

The pilchard which is playing a part in the Bodmin election has a grudge against the man who captures him. Not that man who nets him and puts him on the market as a pilchard, but the other man who claps the pilchard's little brother into a tin of doubtful oil and calls him a sardine. There is a striking difference between the pilchard and the herring, whom it closely resembles. The herring comes inshore to spawn; the pilchard is always fat and flourishing, and not thinking of the nursery when captured near the coast. We have, or used to have, a good deal of pilchard in our boots. The oil draining from the brine in which the fish are stored formed excellent material for the tanner, and leaves the fish good for food, salted and eatable, long afterwards. He does not seem to be of much account as food, fresh.

### A REWARD WELL WON.

Mr. Haldane's scheme may or may not make Tommy Atkins believe more firmly that he has the traditional marshal's baton in his knapsack; he would still forfeit his chance of wielding that baton of the cloudlands for the opportunity of winning the V. C. That remains, after all, the guerdon dearest to the soldier's heart. It is so hard to win, so many lives have been sacrificed in the attempt to deserve it, that it is surprising to be reminded that one man twice had the coveted honour presented to him. The second, however, was a duplicate; the first was stolen, and has now come to light in the form of a pawnbroker's pledge. The man who lost and won it deserved his prize. He was Daniel Cambridge, sergeant of the Royal Artillery. In the assault upon the Redan he volunteered for a spiking-party, and toiled bravely at his perilous task, though badly wounded. Later in the day, still bleeding from his hurts, he leapt from the trenches and carried in a stricken comrade, in spite of a second wound received during the operation.

### SPLITTING IT.

Intrinsically the V.C. is worth next to nothing, though sentimentally it is priceless to the hero who has won it. The pity is that there does not attach to it a competence for the recipient. And yet 'twere a pity to dispel by monetary consideration the halo of chivalry now attaching. That hero of Plevna seemed hero no longer when it came to a question of £ s. d. A live shell bounced into the tent of the Grand Duke Nicholas as he sat by the river's brim. His sentry calmly leapt in, picked up the hissing engine, and threw it into the water. "Do you know that you have saved my life?" said the Duke, as the hero sheepishly answered his call. "Since you say so, my General," was the modest reply. "Well, I must reward you. Shall it be a hundred roubles or the Cross of St. George?" The man scratched his tousled head. "What is the worth of the Cross, my General?" "Oh, its worth is very little—not more than five roubles. It is the honour, not the worth, of the reward." There was another pause; then, "I think I will take ninety-five roubles and the Cross of St. George, my General," was the answer.

### COLONISING BRITAIN.

Tobermory Bay, where the search for Spanish treasure sunk more than three and a quarter centuries ago is now being conducted, is getting better known in these days when it is becoming popular for English tourists to visit the outlying places of our own land. Tobermory is in the island of Mull, and is the outcome of a deliberate colonisation by a society founded to promote the interests of British fishermen. It is now an increasingly important spot in the islands of which the poet set out to write a rhyming description, but could get no further than this:—

There are some islands in the northern seas—
At least, I'm told so—called the Hebrides;
These islanders have very little wood,
Therefore they can't build ships—they wish they could.

They are better furnished now, but the poet's sympathetic story was true when written, and not peculiar to Tobermory. For stands there not recorded the prayer of the pious man of another isle: "If ships must in any case perish, do Thou, O Lord, guide their timber, their tacking, and rigging to the island of Barra and the Sound of Watersay!"?

### THE VALUE OF TIPS.

Ten sovereigns a week, we have just been told in a London court, may be earned by a servant in hotels and places where they "tip." The money given is quite worth the service rendered. But the man in the private house does equally well. The half of one of the most delightful little places within an hour of London is owned by three men who have been in the service of noblemen—one as valet, one as butler, the third as coachman. Retired from their easy labours, these three lord it with the best. One of them lives in a place worth £150 a year, and has to his credit other houses as god; numbers two and three have a corner in properties little less valuable. In an adjoining village is an opulent hotel proprietor who made his capital in service; in the next is a retired steward who owns half his parish and horses enough in his livery stables amply to augment the studs of "the nobility and gentry" of the very sporting neighbourhood.

### A TREASURE OF THE SULTAN.

"Findings keepings," the boys' reprehensible motto, is a safe one for the man that finds a diamond—until he wants to sell. Then may ensue trouble. Justinian, paying a visit of state to the Palace of the Hebdemon at Constantinople, lost there a diamond of priceless wo[illegible] was not found, and he went to his grave lament[illegible]ss. Nine centuries passed, and then in disinte[illegible]ains of the grand old palace a peasant discover[illegible] glittering stone. He disposed of it for a song, and it passed from hand to hand about the city, untill it came into the possession of a Jew. He in turn desired to sell, and then the Grand Vizier heard what was toward. He sent for Hebrew, took the stone from him and presented it to the Sultan. The Jew he caused to be beaten almost to death, and sent empty away. The glittering stone proved to be a diamond beautiful and valuable almost beyond comparison, and is to-day the brightest jewel in the Sultan's treasury. Whether it is that which in the sixth century eluded the fingers of Justinian history does not show.

### HUMAN LIFE FOR ANIMALS'.

Those who believe that the young Indian sentenced some time ago to imprisonment for maiming cattle was innocent may find their suspicions confirmed by the fact that cattle have been maimed this week in Derbyshire. It is pretty certain that more cases of like kind will follow—not necessarily the work of the same cruel hands. One instance of this sort sets an example which the weak-minded are but too ready to follow. Suicide by unusual means offers a suggestion almost invariably adopted. The Salisbury train-wreck undoubtedly incited some miscreant to attempt to wreck a train on the Brighton line. So we may expect to hear more of animal-maiming. When the last century was well on its way they used to hang for this sort of thing.

### EAR AND EYE OF THE HOUSE.

Sir Carne Rasch's laudable endeavours to make compulsory the shortening of members' speeches in Parliament would be the more likly to meet with success if there were adopted a system such as they have in America. There a man makes his speech short and to the point; its amplification he commits to paper, and it is printed in the official records of the House. Members of the House of Commons are not fully reported in the records: that is a privilege reserved for members of the Government and the prominent members of the Opposition. The small fry are reported to the extent of about a third of their spoken remarks. They have the opportunity of sub-editing their speeches, and in this manner some manage to present their ideas more attractively than when the eye of the House is upon them.

### SPOKEN WORD AND WRITTEN.

It seems almost impossible nowadays to believe that Burke was not of the greatest orators of all time. Yet his speeches, which read like sonorous prose poems, were so badly delivered that frequently they emptied the House, and ill-mannered members would protest against his "inflicting a long speech" upon them. Men who had yawned with disgust as he spoke would read with delight the speech after he had written it out for publication. Sheridan once said, "When posterity read the speeches of Burke they will hardly be able to believe that during his lifetime he was not considered as a first-rate speaker, not even as a second-rate one." On the other hand, a man like Dean Vaughan would preach so finely that his friends would persuade him to print the sermon. When read over in cold type the sermon would prove to have nothing in it; its charm had lain in the delivery.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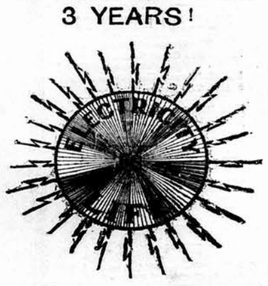
"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



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7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
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DR. A. T. SANDEN.

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After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

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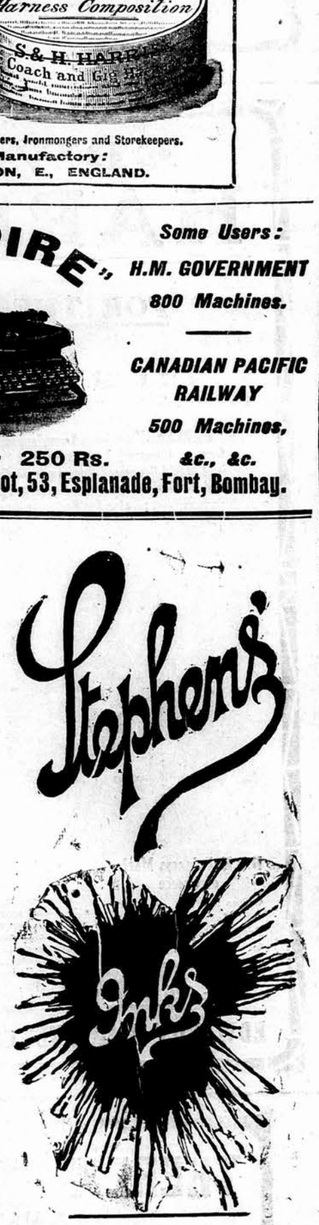


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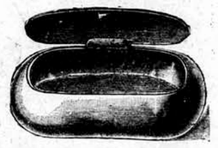
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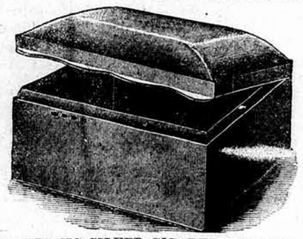
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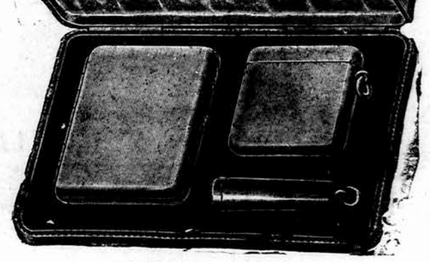
SILVER CIGARETTE CASE. ...ry handy, very strong, very compact. ...ne pressure an I case opens up in ...an ... Plain, Rs. 21-8.

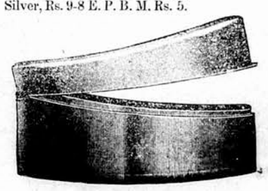
SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE. Best Crystal glass, Rs. 16-8.

PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND. Polished Oak, Nickel parts, Rs. 150. Best Crystal Bottles.

SILVER PEG MEASURE. Stamped and Guaranteed ½ and 1-16pt. Rs. 30. Nickel Silver, Rs. 9-8 E. P. B. M. Rs. 5.


SOLID SILVER SMOKERS SET. Cigarette case, Vesta Box, Silver Pipe and Gold Mounted holder. Fitted in case ready for presentation, Rs. 46.

SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.


SILVER CARD CASE, POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8. Without top, Rs. 7-8.

SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch, Rs. 35.

SILVER MOUNTED BLOTTERS 3½ ins. × 2 ins. Rs. 18. Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.

SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES. Strong hinge and catch, concave pocket curve. Small, medium and large in size. Rs. 9-4, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

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B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.

B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.


B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.


B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.


B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.


B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.



B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.


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B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5. B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.


B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.


44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.


15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.

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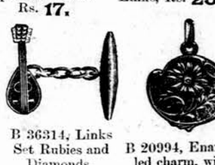
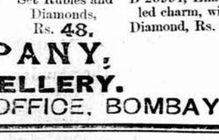
B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.

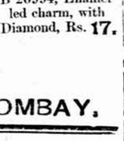
B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.


B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.


B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.


B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.


B 20994, Enamel led charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17.

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ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
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EAU DE COLOGNE

A purely Vegetable Stomachic, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, and especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
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| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations

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STEAM ENGINES & WELL MACHINERY.
For Textile, Flour & other Mills. . . .
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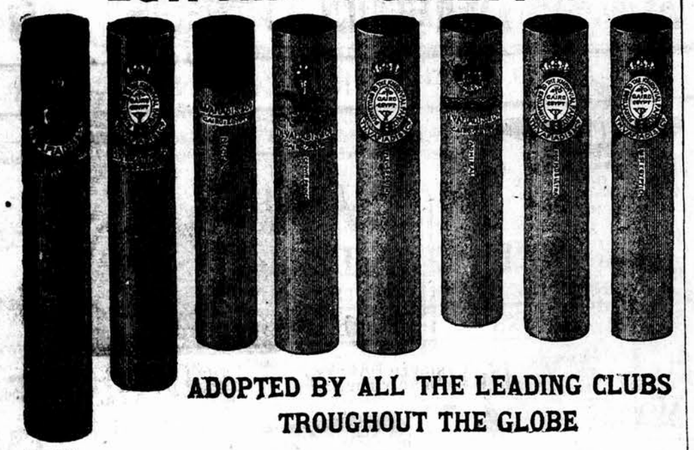
**EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES**



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THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be a largely distributed ?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

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# WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS
ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20 HATTON GARDEN

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

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**A. ROWLAND & SONS,**

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ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERS.

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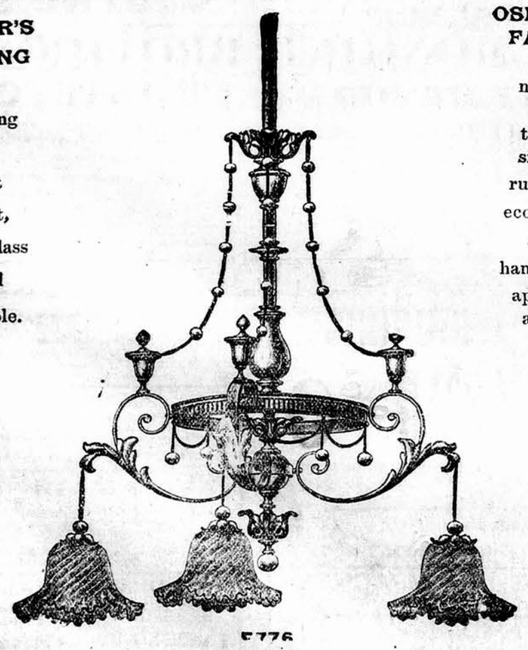
ensuring a reliable supply of water, a speciality.

**OSLER'S WIRING** is nothing if not neat, high class and reliable.



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Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS, from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious.

# BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overcharged stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE, invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House-Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, 0pe*

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 6s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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TRADE MARK.

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Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

## THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

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The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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*The LANCET says—*
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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as their action on the first sign of any irregularity of the System is timely done as they should be administered. Thus, who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, [illegible] ENGLAND.

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